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The China Mail.

July 5, 1921, Temperature 80

ESTABLISHED 1845

Barometer 29.76

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 81

July 5, 1921, Temperature 60

No. 18,302

二拜禮

號五月七年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1921.

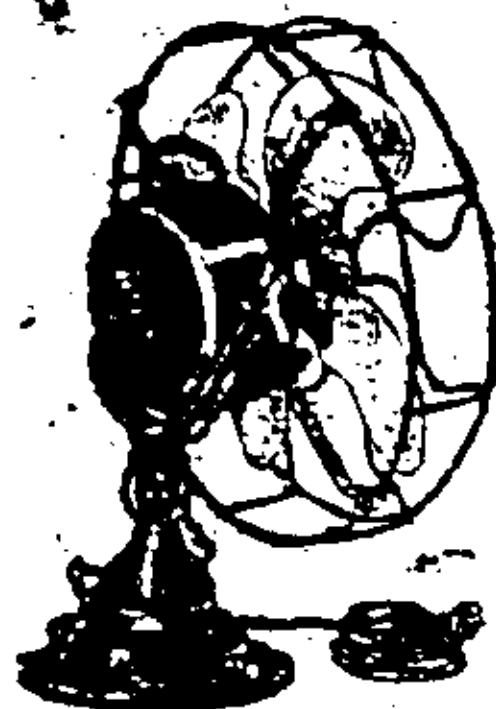
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THIRD TEST MATCH.

AN EARLY MISFORTUNE FOR ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIA'S BIG LEAD.

LONDON, July 4.

The weather was overcast but cool. There were 27,000 spectators. The wicket was good. An early misfortune for England was losing Ducat who was making a stroke when the ball broke to the shoulder of his bat and flew to the slip's hands. Brown joined Douglas at 67 runs for five wickets. This confident partnership realised 98 runs. Douglas was very steady. Tennyson, who had a bandaged hand, received an ovation for a brilliant all-round game including ten fours in 80 minutes. Brown played excellent cricket. The scores follow:—

ENGLAND'S SCORE.

Hardinge L.H.W. Armstrong	25
Ducat C. Gregory, b McDonald	3
Douglas b Armstrong	75
Jupp, c Carter, b Gregory	14
Brown c Armstrong, b Mailey	57
White b McDonald	1
Tennyson c Gregory, b McDonald	63
Parkin	5
Hobbs was absent.	
Extras	9
Total	259

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gregory took two wickets for 47 runs; four for 105; Armstrong two for 44; Mailey one for 38; and Hendry none for six.

AUSTRALIA'S SCORE.

Andrews	78
Bardsley b Jupp	25
Macartney c. b. Woolley	30
Carter	3
Extras	7
Total (for two wickets)	143

(In the first innings the Australians made 409 runs.)

HOBBS'S OPERATION.

LONDON, July 4.

Hobbs has appendicitis and will be operated on immediately.

MINERS WORKING AGAIN.

WAITING AT THE PIT HEADS AT DAWN.

SOME HITCHES OVER DETAILS.

LONDON, July 4.

The resumption of work has been most conspicuous in Northumberland where the colliers were waiting at the pit heads at dawn. Trainloads of coal were proceeding to the coast at noon, but it is estimated that only about a quarter of the miners will be able to restart on the other coalfields and these will be engaged in repair and other preparatory work. It is expected that there will be 80 per cent. of the men employed by the week-end. There were hitches in some districts in settling details between the management and workers, and three collieries at Tirdsokin in Wales are idle because the men refused to accept the cancellation of certain pre-strike conditions. There has been some grumbling in Nottingham and elsewhere that the new terms are not a living wage but the spirit generally is one of eagerness to resume.

COAL EXPORT RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

LONDON, July 4.

The coal export restrictions have been removed.

\$497,000,000 INTEREST.

BRITAIN'S \$856,000,000 DEBT TO AMERICA.

LONDON, July 4.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Lt. Col. Mr. Hilton Young, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, stated that the British debt to America was approximately \$856,000,000. The accrued unpaid interest on that sum totalled about \$497,000,000. The only definite arrangement for the reduction of the debt at present was for repayment of \$122,000,000 borrowed for the purchase of silver dollars under which a further \$30,500,000 would be repaid in April or May next.

ASSASSIN'S BOMB.

PRINCE ESCAPES BUT SIX PEOPLE ARE INJURED.

PARIS, June 30.

According to the *Gazette des Peuples* Berlin correspondent a Hungarian communist threw a bomb at Prince Alexandre of Yugoslavia and Mr. Pachitch at Belgrade. Both were uninjured but six persons were injured.

KOREA BISHOP'S DEATH.

KING REPRESENTED AT FUNERAL SERVICE.

LONDON, July 4.

Admiral Sir Stanley Colville, principal aide de camp to the King, represented His Majesty at the funeral service of Dr. Carle, (former naval chaplain who was Bishop of Korea at one time), and afterwards at the funeral at Brookwood.

TANZANIA IMPORT DUTIES INCREASED.

PARIS, June 30.

The duties on the following articles entering France and Algeria are substantially increased from today:—Wheat, barley, oats, rice, sugar, and molasses.

GENERAL GOURAUD WELCOMED.

ALGER, June 30.

General Gouraud has been met everywhere in Algiers and Oran with the warmest welcome from the Christian and Muslim elements of the population. The reception at Algiers was especially enthusiastic.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/7 3/8
To-day's opening rate 2/7 3/8

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

POSITION OF INVESTORS.

MANAGER INTERVIEWED.

Investors in the Banque Industrielle de Chine are still quite in the dark as to what their position is likely to be. Presumably the whole of the Banque's affairs, its assets and its liabilities, will have to be carefully inquired into before any declaration can be made and such an investigation, covering as it must do a very wide area of operations, will necessarily take a fairly long time to complete.

This morning's cables came as heartening news to a good many because they indicated that a good deal of interest was being shown by the French Chamber and then there was M. Painlevé's plan for the temporary reorganisation of the Banque under a specially appointed administrator, M. Montargis, the local manager of the Banque, was invited by a *China Mail* reporter this morning to amplify the cable messages if possible but he replied that he regretted that at the present juncture there was no information he could give.

M. Montargis was questioned by the interviewer as to whether it was likely that the branch would settle up its own affairs or whether there would be a general pooling of resources. The manager confessed that he did not know. "Perhaps," he suggested, "a solicitor might be able to tell you. You see I have not had anything to do with the winding up of a concern before."

HONGKONG HOTEL CO.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

We are informed that the Board of Directors of the above Company are taking steps with a view to increasing the Capital of the Company from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

The present Capital of the Company is \$1,000,000 in 20,000 shares of \$50 each. Such shares will be split into 300,000 shares of \$10 per share. This Capital will be increased by the issue of 150,000 additional shares of \$10 each. Of such additional shares, 100,000 will be offered to the present shareholders as bonus shares at the ratio of share per share by capitalising \$1,000,000 from the Company's reserves. The balance of 50,000 shares will be issued at such time or times as the Company's Board of Directors may deem advisable.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Deucalion," Capt. J. Kendall, 4,435.89 tons, arrived this morning at 6.10 a.m. from Keelung. The s.s. "Helenus," Capt. Jas. Milne, 4,310 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Singapore with 560 tons of general cargo and 187 bags of mail.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Szechuen," Capt. Benson, sailed for Shanghai at noon to-day with 500 tons of general cargo. The s.s. "Yunnan," Capt. Hope, sailed for Shanghai at 5 p.m. to-day with 400 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Tatsumi," Chi., cleared today and will sail for Hoihow at daylight to-morrow. The s.s. "Chungking," Chi., cleared to-day and will sail for Tourane at 6 a.m. to-morrow. The s.s. "Helenus," Br., cleared to-day and will sail for Yokohama via Shanghai at 10 a.m. to-morrow. The s.s. "Deucalion," Br., cleared to-day and will sail for New York via Manila at noon to-morrow.

TYPHOON WARNING.

Timed at 11.30 a.m., a notice was posted up at the Harbour Office today warning that a typhoon of intense force was approaching the coast in a West-North-Westerly direction and its position was given as Lat. 16° W., Long. 115° E. which would place it near the Macdowell Bank.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH.

DISTRESS is in the stomach. After eating is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you get away from your stomach. It is the only remedy for indigestion.

BUSINESS NOTICES

ENGLISH
WHITE
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PRICES.

TRESS "WINTO" Sun Topees, special Composition Body covered with fine White Drill, White Pique, Leather Chinstrap and Covered Oak Headband and Binding. TODAY'S PRICE \$10 Each.
THE "DURBAR" Sun Topee, light Composition Body covered with White Drill, White Pique, Leather Chinstrap and Covered Oak Headband and Binding. TODAY'S PRICE \$12 Each.
THE "FEATHERWEIGHT" Sun Topee, very fine light Composition Body, covered with superior quality White Drill, White Mull Pique, soft Leather Headband Chinstrap and Binding. TODAY'S PRICE \$17 Each.
"ELLWOOD'S" Sun Topees, standard "Ellwood" quality, guaranteed Waterproof as well as Summer. Suitable for wear in all climates. Body with White Drill and Cover. TODAY'S PRICE \$18 Each.
"HAWKES" Patent Sun Helmets, the very best Sun Helmets obtainable, fitted with new patent Sun Shade Linings. Easily the most comfortable and best value Topee obtainable. TODAY'S PRICE \$19.50 Each.

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AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

£28,000,000 FORTUNE.

FOR SAVING GIRL.

CHICAGO CLERGYMAN'S WINDFALL.

Fifteen years after he had saved a girl from a life of degradation the Rev. David Byrne, a Chicago clergyman, is about to be rewarded by inheriting a fortune estimated at \$28,000,000.

When a lay worker in Chicago Mr. Byrne, whose name was then Kidd, was accosted in a slum by a young woman who asked him to buy her a drink. He offered to pray for her instead.

She died him, but sought him out a few hours later, and asked him to offer up a prayer for her. He did so and induced her to return to her parents.

The girl's father was an illiterate millionaire living in Florida. In the course of years he had accumulated oil lands, grazing rights, and timber lands in many quarters. When he died 2 years later, Mr. Kidd was bequeathed a quarter of his fortune on condition that he adopted the name of Byrne.

Other beneficiaries were the widow, daughter and son. The daughter had died some time previously and a codicil awarded her share of the estate to Mr. Kidd.

Mrs. Byrne and her son travelled extensively after the father's death. It appears certain that they were aboard the liner "Empress of Ireland" when she sank in the St. Lawrence River, Canada, in May 1914, with the loss of 1,000 lives. The bodies were never found.

When the period which is required by law to elapse before permission to assume the death of a missing person is granted expires, Mr. Byrne will enter into the inheritance of the whole family fortune.

His first act will be to establish a rescue home for women and girls in Chicago at a cost of £500,000.

RULES FOR HUSBANDS.

MAGISTRATE'S SCHEME.

"ONE EVENING OUT A WEEK."

A new method of disciplining husbands who abuse their wives has been evolved from his experience of cases of marital infidelity by the Long Island city stipendiary, Mr. John Kochendorfer. He announced that too many cases of this sort were coming before him. He informs all obstreperous husbands that in future they will either go to jail or accept this alternative: they must agree to:

1. Prepare breakfast every morning; 2. Wash dishes in the evening; 3. Take care of the children for an hour a day; 4. Have one evening out a week; 5. Take the family every Sunday to church in the morning and for a walk in the afternoon; 6. Buy sweets and fruit for the wife and children at least once a week; 7. Allow the wife to handle the family finances; 8. Start a savings bank account; 9. Refrain from asking the wife to wait on him, but wait on her instead; and 10. Repeat once a day the promise made to his wife on marriage—namely, to love, honour, and cherish her.

I propose to make bad husbands punish themselves," Mr. Kochendorfer said. "Probation officers will check up their performances every day, and after two or three weeks the husbands will realise the monotony and drudgery of most women's lives."

Public-house ships.

PUBLIC-HOUSE SHIPS.

ANCHORED OFF THIRSTY U.S. SEASIDE TOWN.

Steamers, three of them flying British flag, are lying off Atlantic City (New York's "Brighton") laden with intoxicating liquor worth £100,000 and "almost anything else."

The "Booze Fleet," as it is called, has been hovering just outside the three-mile limit for several days. There were three ships. Three were turned up recently.

They have come, it is believed, from Havana, and Nassau and Bermuda. The little British island of Bermuda, on the coast of the Atlantic, is the little British island which recently excited the anger of the U.S. prohibitionists. Mr. William Bryan, on account of its extensive participation in the keeping of the U.S. States with drinks.

The "Booze Fleet" is being watched by U.S. coast-guard cutters, who have been ordered to localise the ships and confiscate the liquor as soon as it is landed.

INTIMATIONS.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestible food for infants which keeps good in quality during hot weather (2) LACTOGENE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the food of infants and dyspeptics (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days, and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIO and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Homes.

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PRICE IN CORNWALL.

ANCIENT RENT PAYMENTS.

PEPPER, SPTS. AND A ROW.

The revival of a medieval custom, which had lapsed for centuries, of rendering service to the Duke of Cornwall at his castle of Launceston, evoked a far wider interest in the west country than merely among the tenants of the Duchy. Cornishmen set great store upon their traditions, and anything that serves to keep alive the memory of long and honourable association with a Royal estate is regarded as of high value. It was not surprising, therefore, to see Launceston invaded from a wide countryside that county people might witness the proceedings of a feudal court, whereas the central figure was the Prince of Wales, who as Duke of Cornwall, lord of the fee or honour of the castle of Launceston, stood at the old castle's gate to receive presentations in ancient form from the tenants.

The proceedings were not long, but the quaint formula, the strange nature of the offerings, which were strictly in accordance with precedent, and the admirable setting were most picturesque. The sun hid itself for the first time since the Royal tour began, and the weather-conditions would not continue much longer than the tour lasted, but the scene was bright, and though the ceremony was dignified, it was not grave. To the people's delight, at least one of the participants wore a dress laid down in musty records. He, as representing the manors of Swannacott and St. Mary Week, in the Hundred of Stratton, had to appear "within a goatskin mantle" before the Duchy Court, and that plain covering must have made ordinary walking dress almost unbearable on this hot, calm day. But Mr. Bethel Hutchings wore it bravely, and if the handsome, grey-haired, the gilt spurs, the salmon spear, and the rose to say nothing of the pound of cummin in a silver dish—attracted every eye, the goatskin mantle was always a prominent feature in the picture.

The Mayor of the ancient borough and capital of the Duchy, Councillor James Treleven, and the Corporation took part in the ceremony in their corporate capacity. When the Prince arrived, the tenantry and those who represented them were on a platform without the castle gates, and others were with them to pay due homage to the Duke of Cornwall. The court was opened soon after the Prince had been cordially welcomed by the Mayor (Mr. C. H. Peter), who had delved deeply into the well-preserved records to find the precedents, and after he had ascertained that it was the Prince's pleasure that the proceedings should begin, he advanced to the edge of the platform and read the proclamation:

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! all manner of person summoned to appear this day at the great gate of this castle, and all persons that do owe suit and service to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, lord of the fee, or honour, of the castle of Launceston, according to the ancient custom thereof, draw near and give your attendance.

The tenants' representatives left the platform and stood in line before it, and the Bayliff, addressing them, said:

You shall be faithful and loyal to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and lord of this honour for the manors, lands, and tenements you claim to hold or represent, and you shall now well and truly pay to his Royal Highness those rents, customs, and services anciently accustomed to be paid and made for the same.

A GOAT-SKIN MANTLE.

To Councillor Treleven, fell the duty of first offering the rent for the Mayor and Commonalty of the borough of Launceston, the borough being held in fee farm and the rent rendered, 100s. and one pound of pepper. The presentation was made by the Mayor, kneeling on one knee, and as the Prince received it he placed it upon a table, and gave the Mayor a white, silver-tipped rod. The next offering was one bow de arbrun by the Mayor of the City of Truro, and then Sir Hugh Moleworth St. Aubyn was called up by the bayliff as representative of the manors of Lamborne and Elerky, in Ruanlinoth, and Veryen, in the West Division of the Hundred of Powder—the very names small, of musty tomes—held under knight service by the rendering of a "trace" of greyhounds. The beautiful black and white hounds, held in a leather leash, had been carefully selected, and were worthy of their place in this old-world ceremony. Sir Trehawke Herbert Kekewich rendered a pair of gilt spurs on behalf of the manor of Easton of Penrose, in the parish of St. Tudy, in the Hundred of Trigg, and Captain Sandford, Royal, gave one pound of cummin.

The presentation which followed was appreciated by the spectators, less for its character than for the personality of the gentleman who made it. Mr. Edmund Lyne is a sturdy veteran of 90 years, though his bearing would suggest a much younger age, and as he proceeded to lay before his Duke a salmon-spear, with a stout staff and a bundle of log-gates, part of one carriage of wood which should "come daily when our lord the Prince should come to Launceston," he was warmly cheered by his many friends in the town. The gentleman in the goat-skin mantle duly appeared before the Prince to represent the manors of Swannacott and St. Mary Week, in the Hundred of Stratton, and then came the rendering of a rose, the most charming of all the gifts, by Mrs. Christine Marguerite Saunders on behalf of a ploughland in Goscar.

The Prince gave each of the tenants a white rod after saying:

"I hereby confirm you, and those you represent, as tenants, and give you and them peaceable and quiet seisin and possession of the manors, lands, and tenements which you hold or represent, according to the custom of this fee of Launceston."

The Prince afterwards walked to the Castle green and spoke to ex-Service men, and then proceeded to what used to be the old butter market, where he laid the foundation-stone of Launceston war memorial. His Royal Highness spoke of the wonderful record of the town's people during the war, and sympathised with the relatives of the four hundred men whose service the memorial would commemorate.

SHOWERS OF FLOWERS.

His Royal Highness subsequently drove to Tavistock, where he stopped at the hospital to see Mr. Cracknell, the Daimler Company's expert, who taught the Prince to drive a car. Mr. Cracknell met with an accident on Dartmoor in endeavouring to avoid a collision with a pony which had strayed on the road. An X-ray examination shows that no bones were broken, but his lungs are bruised. He is going on well, and the Prince wished him a speedy recovery. All the way to Tavistock, flowers were showered upon the Royal car, and the Prince directed that these should be taken to the hospital for the benefit of the patients. A large basketful was collected, and the blooms were distributed in the wards.

On the ground of Kelly College the Prince presented new Colours to the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers. The regiment is quartered at Crown Hill hutments, Plymouth, and the men were brought to Tavistock in charabancs. The battalion was under the command of Colonel Cuffe. When the Prince had been received with a Royal salute the battalion was formed up in Holt-square with the Colours on piked drums. The Colours were dedicated by Bishop Keating, principal chaplain, Roman Catholic, and the Prince made a short speech, in which he referred to the landing in Gallipoli with the famous 29th Division, and the battalion's subsequent distinguished service in France.

In the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the Devon Show, which is declared to be the finest ever held in the county, and afterwards motored by way of Okehampton to Exeter where an enthusiastic crowd bade him good-bye at the station on the termination of a tour which has given abundant proof of the Prince's popularity and of the people's abiding attachment to the Royal House. The Mayor and Town Clerk were at the station with the city's distinguished visitors' book, which the Prince signed. Before the train left, his Royal Highness called before him the drivers of the cars in the Royal procession, thanked them for their services, and gave them presents. Punctually at 9.10 at night the Royal train which brought the Prince of Wales back to London from his tour in the West of England arrived at Paddington Station. Despite the fact that the time of his arrival was not generally known, quite a crowd assembled at the platform, and when his Royal Highness stepped from the Royal saloon he was given a very enthusiastic reception.

FRUIT AND THE CHILDREN.

A Word of Warning.

Sound ripe fruit is good for children, but damaged or over-ripe fruit is exceedingly dangerous, especially at this time of year, causing diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, and even vomiting. When you have reason to suspect that your child has eaten fruit of a doubtful character the best course is to administer a dose of Baby's Own Tablets at once for the stomach and bowels, and see that the child has also taken a dose of the young or most delicate infant. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, is also a specific for teething troubles, constipation, indigestion, and all the ailments of infancy. It is a health-giving and pleasant remedy, and is given to the children of the world. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 100, N. 4th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

EDUCATION AND MORALS.

"THE SCANDAL OF DIVORCE."

CLAIMS OF THE COMING GENERATION.

Princess Christian was present at the annual conference of the National Council of Public Morals, which was held at Crewe House when the subject under discussion was "The Claims of the Coming Generation."

The Bishop of Birmingham, who presided, said they had to reach the young how to live, not mainly for their own benefit, but for the benefit of their fellows.

The Earl of Unsworth said that some people were inclined to be pessimistic as to the social conditions of the present day, and to prophesy a dark future for the coming generation. It was useless to try and stand in the face of changes, although possibly the immediate consequences of those changes might be deplored by many. The means of knowledge were increasing every day. Newspapers, which were a valuable adjunct to education were more widely circulated than ever before, and popular books were more accessible. The cinema, also highly used, must be regarded as a valuable adjunct. These remained ample scope for education in matters of health. A great deal had been done as regards maternity and infant welfare, of which they had satisfactory proof in the fall in infant mortality from 154 per thousand in 1900 to 80 in 1920. There was a great field yet for effort, and especially voluntary effort.

Lord Asquith offered one word of caution, that the society should not be discouraged if the suggestions it made were not immediately taken up by Government authorities. The nation at the time was groaning under the weight of terrible taxation. They had to admire the manner in which the middle classes were endeavouring by great self-sacrifice to bring up their children, but if burdens were placed on them which harassed them in their everyday life and prevented them giving of their best, the chances which their offspring might have would be jeopardised.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell said it was unfortunately true that the war had been responsible for an unmistakable decline in manners and morals, but he believed that the heart of England was sound. Two qualities which were insisted upon in season and out of season in the Victorian age, which he regarded as a great age, were discipline, frequently of a Spartan character, and duty. They required a revival of the sense of duty at the present time. The scandal of divorce was a symptom of the spirit of the time. Was there ever a time, he asked, when the relation of the sexes was so loosely regarded as now? They had to think what that meant to the future of the family and the future of the whole English-speaking world. A respect for marriage as a spiritual trust must be inculcated, and proper provision made for moral education with religious sanctions, for all ranks and classes and for all ages.

CHARING CROSS OF THE AIR.

EXPRESS PLANE LUXURY.

PORTERS, BELLS, AND A STATION HOTEL.

Directly one of the aeroplane "expresses" is sighted approaching the London air-station at Croydon, a warning-bell is now sounded and grey porters, who have just been provided with blue, striped uniforms, and smart peaked caps, come running to assist alighting passengers. Before the departure of outgoing "expresses" a bell is also sounded, so that incoming passengers in the air-station hotel may be warned to take their seats.

Our "Charing Cross of the air" is not only the best-equipped, aerodynamically, in the world, but it is also replete with every luxury. The air-station hotels has bed-rooms, dining-rooms, smoking lounge, and billiard-table. The grounds surrounding the buildings are laid out and there is a tennis court. The air-station has its own postal and telegraph facilities, and there are several telephone call-boxes.

The saloons of the air expresses now contain mirrors, flower vases, satin-wood panels, and softly padded armchairs. Six airway companies, whose planes have a total seating capacity for 300 passengers, and operating between the Continent and London, and there are now as many as 74 "air-expresses" scheduled in and out of the Croydon station during the week.

A holiday-maker at Torquay, who wanted to return to London in a hurry, telephoned to the Croydon airport for an "air-taxi," which arrived at Torquay at 1.45 p.m., and landed him in London at 4.30 p.m.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS, ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES, KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES, ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers, High Class English Jewellery.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES, Kodak and Kodak Films, &c., &c., DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY, No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

HONGKONG HOTEL

(Hongkong)

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

(Repulse Bay)

PENINSULA HOTEL

(Kowloon)

(under construction)

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS

(Pedder Street)

RUSSELL STREET GARAGE

REPULSE BAY GARAGE

PROPRIETORS:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.

PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application.

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE." J. H. O'KERRY, Proprietor.

HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation: Electric Lights, Fans, and Elevators. Roof Garden: Hairdressing Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Under the Management of the

SUN CO., LTD., CANTON.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL THE LATEST TRAVEL FACILITIES, Electric Light, Fans and Heating, European and Sanitary Plumbing, Hot and Cold Water, System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 37. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL, Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON

15, Morrison Hill Road

ACADEMY CROWDS.

FEMININE CRITICISM.

CHATTER THAT IS NOT ALWAYS OF ART.

Painters who are "hung" at the Royal Academy should mix occasionally with the crowd, which scrutinise their pictures. It is possible that though they might retrieve scraps of wisdom from amongst the subdued chatter with which the galleries hum, they most certainly would discover food for quiet amusement. For a Daily Chronicle representative who wandered through the rooms for two hours during one afternoon overheard a microscopic amount about art, but a lot about other matters.

In one corner, indeed, there was a conspiracy to coerce a recalcitrant and absent father to purchase the youth of the family, tennis racquets and balls. Apparently he objected upon the dual grounds of cost and quantity—maybe, also, he would have considered (but this is only conjecture) that the money were far better invested in one of those glowing canvases before which the conspirators conspired. But the meeting considered that "tennis-ness" this term will be rotten, and carried without a dissent that "Father simply must shell out!"

Most of the visitors were of the softer sex, and the general criticism, when dealing with art, was exuberant when it was not capricious.

A certain eminent portrait painter doubtless has wilted at the description of his work by a forgotten lady as "paper men and women, my dear, cut out and pasted on to a blackboard"; and would have quailed before her fiercely launched inquiry of "Why he wanted to paint a cook when there are so many bigger people, I can't think."

Other ladies there were who approved the painting, but object to the colours in which the subjects were dressed. "But the most original lady was she who did not consider it necessary to lower her voice as she announced that to sit there and contemplate the pictures was such a relief. 'My feet ache, you know, and it takes my mind off them!'"

As for art in wide for aches, perhaps some bright genius of the palette will find in the suggestion an avenue to frantic wealth.

Question women were distributed through the throng—women who searched the significance of unimportant details of an artist's subject rather than his broad intention. They wondered where in certain bottles, and speculated upon the real personalities of anonymous smiling and glowing, or just being human within their gilded frames.

No, the artist must sorrowfully conclude that the proportion of those visiting the Academy with a true critical appreciation of art is woefully small—but in thinking this conclusion the should surprise many a festive April gleam of unconscious humor.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

These Underdogs have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on
WEDNESDAY,

July 6, 1921, commencing at 1.30 p.m., at the Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS,
Ac., Ac., Ac.

Comprising:—

Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Card and Occasional Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Dinner Services, Crockery, &c., Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-plated Ware, One American Ice Chest, Electric Reading Lamps, Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 30, 1921.

INTIMATIONS

LONDON DIRECTORY

with Provincial & Foreign Sections, enabling traders to communicate direct with—

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in London and in the Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The names, addresses and other details are classified under more than 2,000 trade headings, including—

REPORT MERCHANTS

with detailed particulars of the Goods shipped and the Colonial and Foreign Markets supplied.

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Firms desiring to extend their connections, or Trade Cards of—

DEALERS SEEKING AGENCIES

can be printed at a cost of £1. 10s. 6d. for each trade heading under which they are inserted. Larger advertisements from 2s. to 5s.

A copy of the directory will be sent by parcel post for £2, net cash with order.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England.

KEATING'S

WORM

TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

Prepared by a Specialist in the Treatment of Worms.

Keating's Worm Tablets are sold in all Dispensaries.

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WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS
25 WORDS' INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE or TWO LOTS of LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon, about seven minutes by Ricksha from Ferry. For plan & further particulars apply Box 1288, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.

BOY TO COOK & WAIT at TABLE. Speak English. Good wages if suitable. Apply Box 1298, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

INTIMATIONS.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that after SUNDAY, the 3rd July, the 8.35 train from Kowloon on Sundays and Public Holidays will be discontinued until further notice.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, June 30, 1921.

NOTICE.

WANTED PUBLIC to know that the undersigned has opened their office here with a branch at Canton, under the name and style of Messrs. LOKUMAL D. KARANEY, as General Importers & Exporters. Management taken over by Mr. L. D. KARANEY.
(Signed) L. D. KARANEY.
Hongkong, July 1, 1921.

FOR SALE.

New and Used.
HARDLEY DAVIDSON'S
INDIANS.
HENDERSON'S.
WOLFE.
and SMITH.
MOTOR CYCLES.

REEVES & CO.,
106 114, Woo-Sung Street,
Kowloon.

MICROSCOPE WONDER.

OBJECT MAGNIFIED 12
MILLION TIMES.

GLITTERING QUARTZ APPARATUS.

Our war against microbe-bred disease may find an invaluable new weapon in an extraordinary microscope now at Hampstead, the only one of its kind in the kingdom, says the *Daily Mail*. Some interesting results have been obtained with it there by Mr. J. E. Barnard (who is in charge of the optical department of the National Institute for Medical Research). In the course of his researches Mr. Barnard has been able to photograph the living bacillus and reveal its finer structure. To understand what this means it must be remembered that for the last 30 years the advance of microscopy has appeared to be at a standstill. It gave a useful magnification of 1,000 diameters (or magnified an object a million times), and beyond that it started to break up light itself. It gave a bigger image, but no more details. It looked as if natural laws had called a halt.

You could note the shape of a microbe, see and classify the germs of different diseases by killing them and staining them red, blue, or green, but that was all.

The idea which resulted in the new microscope was that "white light is no use to us in the higher magnifications. We will use light with a finer texture (shorter wave-lengths)." Mr. Barnard used violet light first, then the ultra-violet rays which gave him better detail still, and is now experimenting with "soft X-rays" (a weak kind of X-ray that does not penetrate bone). The texture (wave-lengths) of these is ten times more delicate (or shorter) than those of the ultra-violet rays.

He has succeeded in getting a useful magnification of 3,500 "diameters," which is equal to multiplying an object 12½ million times.

He shows the bacillus, not as a dried and shrivelled corpse but as a living object 12 times larger than in the best of the old microscopes, and reveals its structure. He can obtain a photograph in 60 seconds.

The end of the new possibilities is not even in sight. We know that a harmful bacillus poisons us with "toxins." Now we may find quicker and more certain means of circumventing him.

The whole apparatus is constructed of two kinds of glass: quartz (natural) and "cover glass" containing the subject for examination must be of quartz, as well as the lens itself.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FAILURE OF BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

London, July 4th.
In Paris the failure of the Banque Industrielle de Chine continues to attract attention. An interpellation will be made in the Chamber, while a question will be raised in the Senate in regard to certain telegrams said to have been sent from the Quai d'Orsay to French diplomats in the Far East, and one alleged to have been sent to the British Government, asking for British co-operation to save the bank.

Financial circles are of the opinion that neither the Government nor the Parliament acted with sufficient speed and resolution.
M. Painleve, interviewed, declared that if Chinese deposits bank were not safeguarded entirely France will have to give up banking in the Far East. The bank has requested that the benefit of the provisional war regime under the law of July, 1919, providing for the prolongation of the moratorium until the expiration of three years after the ratification of peace, be extended to it.
If this is granted the bank will enjoy provisional respite, in which, under the control of a specially appointed administrator, it can continue to carry on business.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN IN PARIS.

Paris, June 29th (delayed).
The Japanese Crown Prince visited Paris University, whose Rector, in an address of welcome, announced the appointment of a committee of Professors and prominent citizens to take special care of Japanese students in France.
Havas.

DEATH OF FRENCH VETERAN.

Paris, July 4th.
The death is announced of Colonel Domine, the heroic defender of Tuyen-Quan in 1908. When besieged with 600 troops he held out for 3 months against an enemy force of 15,000, until relieved. He lost one-third of the garrison. He was practically foodless and without any munitions. His arm had been amputated by a bomb.

DEATH OF DR. CORVE.

London, July 4th.
The death has taken place of Dr. Corve, Bishop of Korea.

BETTER BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

London, July 4th.
There is a disposition to regard the reopening of coal mines to-day as a precursor of better times generally. Among the "hopeful" signs during the week-end were enquiries from the most widely scattered British and foreign centres for British coal. Tonnage has been chartered to carry out export orders, which, it is hoped, will be substantially handled in a few days, after the most pressing home needs are supplied. Greater steadiness. The difficulty of reconciling recent high costs of production with the current market valuations is gradually being overcome.

MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK.

London, July 4th.
Reports from the coal-fields indicate that miners generally have resumed work, though only a limited number of coal-getters are able to start, owing to the condition of the pits.

Ten Derbyshire pits remain closed, owing to the prohibitive cost of restoring them. Three or four of them may never be re-opened.

DEMPEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

New York, July 4th.
Demchamps says that Carpentier injured his right wrist in training a fortnight ago, but the injury was kept secret, because Carpentier feared it might be thought that he was preparing an excuse in case of defeat. Carpentier, then, started training secretly.

Carpentier said that he took the aggressive against the advice of his manager and trainer, in order to show Americans that he was game. Dempsey fought cleanly. He had no excuses to make for his defeat.

Tex Rickard, the promoter of the fight, estimates that his net profit is half a million dollars.

EX-DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

London, July 4th.
Consuelo, ex-Duchess of Marlborough, was married to Lieutenant Colonel Louis Balsa, a retired French officer, at the Registry Office, Strand, London.
A religious ceremony was held subsequently at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the American Ambassador and General Cornelius Vanderbilt being among the witnesses.

KING OF THE BELGIANS.

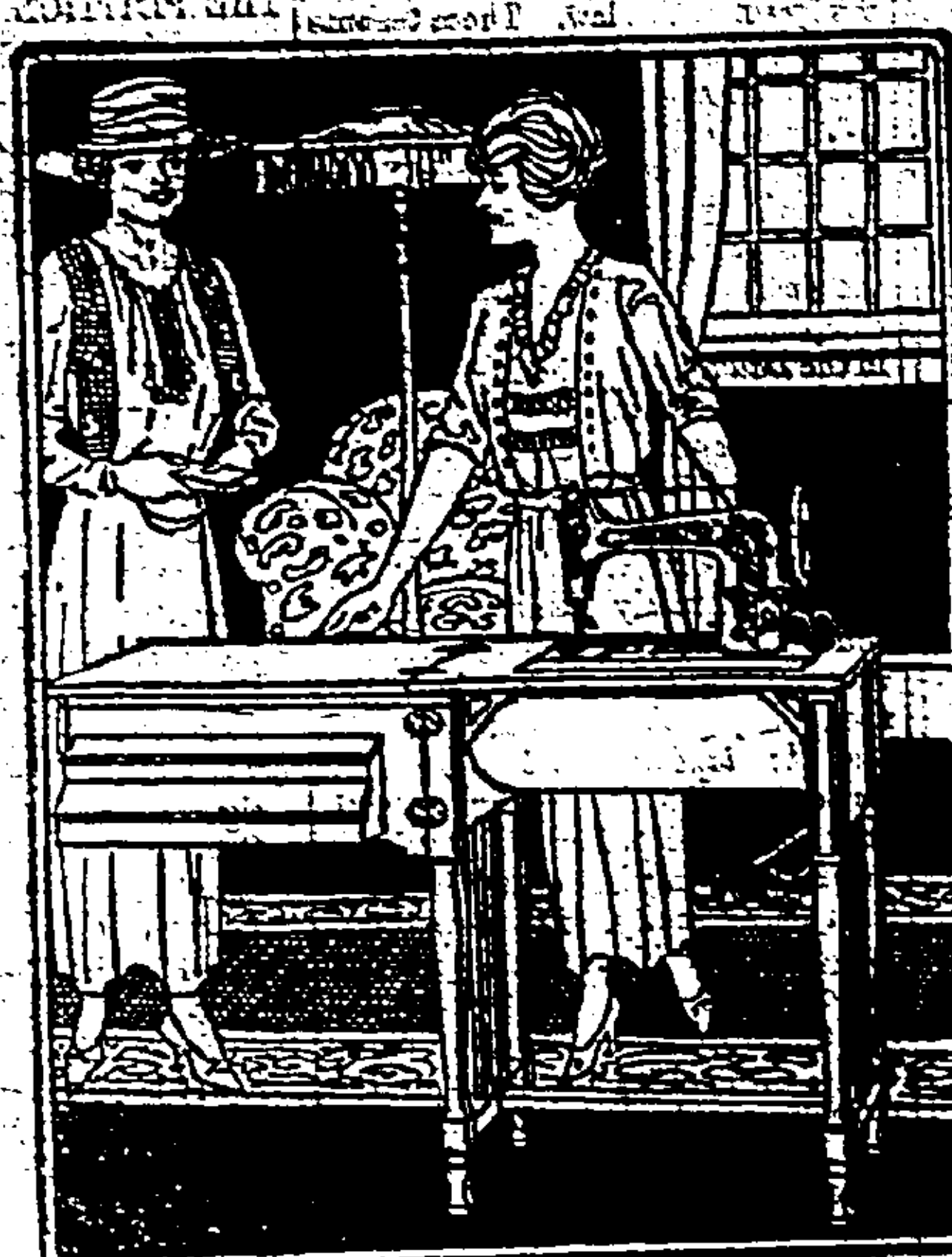
London, July 4th.
Their Belgian Majesty arrived at Dover and were welcomed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

Paris, June 30th (delayed).
French and German experts met yesterday to consider practical means for restoring in kind or money to French owners cattle, implements, machinery and other property looted by the German soldiery.
Havas.

MEXICAN OIL-TAX.

New York, July 4th.
Mr. Teague, President of the Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, confirms the statement that the company will discontinue shipment of oil from Mexico, owing to the new Mexican oil export tax which he describes as an "onerous and prohibitive" tax. The cumulative effect being to tax all from Mexico practically hundred per cent. of its value. There are indications that other companies may adopt a similar policy.



A Machine That Is Always Useful

The makers of the *Free Westinghouse* Electric Sewing Machine have done more than build the best sewing machine that could be made. They have designed their machine so that it is an artistic piece of furniture. A simple adjustment transforms it into an attractive writing table, which would add to the charm of a beautiful room. No longer is the sewing machine an eye-sore to be concealed whenever possible.

This unusual feature of the *Free Westinghouse* Electric Sewing Machine is only one of many. It is operated by a Westinghouse motor built into the machine. It can be operated slowly or very fast; at any speed the stitches are strong and even. The convenient knee-control makes easy perfect work. There are special attachments for handling delicate materials or doing fancy stitches. It is a machine that any woman would be proud to own and it will last a lifetime.

Ask your dealer for further information.

Reliable dealers are urged to communicate with us for descriptive literature and prices. We have an attractive offer to make.

Westinghouse Electric International Co.,
New York, U.S.A.

Westinghouse Electric International Co.,
P. O. Box 680, American Post Office,
Shanghai, China.



Westinghouse

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HOBBS UNDERGOES OPERATION.

London, July 4th.
Hobbs has undergone a successful operation, and his condition is satisfactory.

CORRECTION.

A correction to Reuter's message about the third Test Match states that England lost only 2 wickets (not 3) on the first day, in the first innings, and totalled 22 runs.

Outicura

Quickly Soothes Itching Scabs.

Treatment: Gently rub Outicura on spots of dead skin and itching. Follow next morning with a hot steamy bath. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing like Outicura for all skin troubles.

Outicura is a powerful skin cleanser and is the only preparation that will remove all skin troubles. It is the only preparation that will remove all skin troubles. It is the only preparation that will remove all skin troubles.

FOUR HUSBANDS.

£3,000 INSURANCE.

WIDOW ACCUSED OF POISONING.

That she poisoned four husbands, a brother-in-law, and a husband's children in order to receive insurance on their lives is the charge made by the Idaho police against a Mrs. Lydia Southard, who was arrested in Honolulu.

Her fifth husband, a petty officer in a United States battleship stationed at Honolulu, testified before a magistrate there that his wife had recently been trying to persuade him to take out a life-insurance policy for £2,000.

Mrs. Southard is 28. Her first husband was an Idaho farmer; her second a waiter at Twin Falls, in the same State; her third was a motor-car dealer at Billings, a small town in Montana; and her fourth, a foreman on a farm near the place in which she had lived with her first husband.

The prosecuting attorney of Twin Falls County, Idaho, states that the bodies of all the woman's husbands have been exhumed and found to contain arsenic. Each of them has been ascertained, and after a brief illness suddenly contracted. Death in 3 cases was attributed by the coroner to arsenic poisoning.

The sum alleged to have been obtained by Mrs. Southard from the proceeds of the insurance of her dead husbands amounts to about £3,000. Her first marriage was in 1912. The others have occurred at fairly regular intervals since.

Established 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

CATALOGUE FOR 1921 IS NOW READY

Describing a Complete Line of High Grade General Merchandise

Auto Accessories
Cream Separators
Electrical Goods
Farm Implements
Household Supplies
Musical Instruments
Sporting Goods
Dry Goods

Everything for Your Home, School, Office or Farm.

Prices Greatly Reduced

Prices are reduced on nearly all lines. Our many lines are now at low prices. This new catalogue is a real bargain. It is a real bargain. It is a real bargain.

For Free Copy of Our 1921 Catalogue Address:

Montgomery Ward & Co.,
National Y. M. C. A. Bldg.,
20 Madison Street, Chicago.

We Guarantee Safe Delivery of All Orders

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

An exact reproduction of a well known spa. Blends perfectly with spirits, especially Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 436.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

NEW SPONGE CLOTHS

JUST RECEIVED A VERY NICE SELECTION OF THIS IDEAL MATERIAL FOR TENNIS ETC. IN ALL THE LATEST AND FAVOURITE SHADES.

WHITE LEMON
SKY PINK
GOLD MAUVE
PALM BEACH
COPPER — BUFF — CHERRY
PATTERNS WILLINGLY SENT.

CAR OWNERS.

Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

For particulars apply to

E. MOW FUNG,
F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
60, Des Vaux Road Central.

BIRTH.

MILLWAIN.—On June 27, 1921, at Shanghai, to Captain and Mrs. Millwain, a daughter, Mary Hawthorne.

MARRIAGES.

FOULIARD - GEERTS.—On June 25, 1921, at Shanghai, Emilie Guillemine Marie, daughter of William Foulard, to Lucie Agnes Geerts, daughter of the late Madame Cornelia Geerts.

TATUM-HALL.—On June 28, 1921, at Shanghai, by the Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D., the Rev. E. F. Tatum, of Yangchow, to Miss Ellen E. Moma Hall, of West China.

DEATHS.

OLNEY.—On June 25, 1921, at Shanghai, Fubio Kelvington Olney, the daughter of the late William Olney of London.

EMERLEY.—On June 28, 1921, at Shanghai, William Henry Emerley (late of Mackenzie & Co.), the dearly beloved husband of Clara Emerley, aged 59 years.

The China Mail.

PRINTED, EDITED, PUBLISHED BY

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1921.

MORE ABOUT BENTS.

Naturally, those accused will deny. According to the measure of their ability, their denials will impress. We have heard of people who thought the Land Investment Company's denials convincing, until they read the comments in the China Mail. To such impressionable people, especially to those comfortable people who have not troubled about

to see stiff penalties imposed in such cases of over-reaching as will undoubtedly occur even after the Ordinance becomes law. Those tenants who pay "shoe money," "dry rent," and similar camouflaged squeezes, will be helped by the new law, for the Government, of course, could not but look upon any such surcharges as evasions of the law. It is rather to the point of our correspondent's complaint that in a letter published in the Daily Press yesterday, appeared a copy of a note from landlord (or landlord's agent) to tenant, in which the "take it or leave it" consciousness was betrayed. "No matter what may come, it said, 'Shoe Money we will certainly demand. Should you think the charge oppressive, you may remove to a place where you need not pay any Shoe Money. We are the landlord and you are the tenant. Do not frighten us with your absurd talk of law.' Precisely. For far too long talk of law here has been an absurdity. But now something like law is promised, and welcomed. The next meeting of the Legislative Council is being awaited as anxiously here as the news of the ultimate dividend to be paid by the busted French bank. Perhaps more anxiously.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Teakwood and blackwood furniture etc., will be sold by Messrs. Hughes and Hough at public auction to-morrow at 2.30 p.m.

The Far East Dollar Directory Company have published the 1921 edition of the Hongkong Dollar Directory, which is now on sale at Messrs. Brewer & Co., at \$1 per copy.

The T.K.K. liner "Tenyo Maru," from Hongkong, via Shanghai arrived outside Kobe harbour on June 28, with 450 cases of infectious diseases on board. Two saloon passengers were taken ill after leaving Nagasaki, and one of them died suddenly on the evening of June 27.

The office boy of Messrs. Banker and Co., was this morning convicted by Magistrate Lindsell of having stolen six dozen razors, the property of the firm. The defendant who took the police to a house in Hizon Lane where five dozen and 10 razors were recovered, had been paid good wages, and lived in the servants' quarters of the Company. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lindsell took evidence in a case in which a Chinese named Lau Hung is charged with having been concerned in an armed robbery, alleged to have been committed by six men at a house in Hungnam on the night of June 22, when clothing, jewellery and money to the value of \$278 were stolen. The defendant was remanded for a week.

Four Chinese cases of plague (two fatal) were reported during the 48 hours ended yesterday. Last week thirteen Chinese died from plague (seventeen cases), two from small pox, two from influenza, and one from cerebro spinal fever. Three cases of enteric fever, two British and the other Chinese, and two cases of diphtheria, one British and the other Portuguese, were also reported.

Remembering that had the wall collapsed and killed someone, the defendant would have been liable to 10 years for manslaughter, Magistrate Lindsell imposed a fine of \$150, on Ho Sik Pang, owner of No. 21, Possession Street, who was charged by Mr. Pryde of the P.W.D., this morning with having failed to obey the order of the building authority to pull down a flank wall which was in danger of collapsing.

The case in which the Kwong-wing s.s. Co. are charged with having allowed their vessel, the "Taimeing," to be used for the transportation of illicit opium, was mentioned this morning by Mr. H. K. Woo, who said that the vessel was due in port early to-morrow morning. Magistrate Orme fixed the hearing for 11.30 a.m. to-morrow. Mr. C. H. Lyson, who appeared for the Kwong-tung s.s. Co., which is charged with a similar offence, also applied for a time to be fixed. He said that the s.s. "Leongwing" was due from Wuchow this evening. The Magistrate fixed the hearing for noon to-morrow.

The West Point assault case, the victim of which is in a very critical condition, was mentioned by Magistrate Orme this morning by Mr. Lyson who said that Mr. Leo d'Almada had been instructed for the defence, but unable to leave the Supreme Court this morning, had requested him to apply for a week's remand. Inspector Appleton said that Mr. M. M. Watson's clerk had informed him that the latter had been instructed for the defence, and that his employer had sent him to the Court also to make application for a remand. The Magistrate granted a remand, remarking that the solicitors should have to see to it that the remand was not to be used to the extent of the responsibility of the defence.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

THE PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The petition for a more representative form of Constitution in Hongkong which is now available for signature by residents of the Colony is as follows:

PETITION.

FOR A MORE REPRESENTATIVE FORM OF CONSTITUTION IN HONGKONG.

To the members of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.
The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Crown Colony of Hongkong—
Sheweth as follows:

1.—The Colony of Hongkong, situated in the China Seas, is one of the most valuable and important of the Crown Colonies.

2.—It is 80 years since the Colony was founded on a barren rock, which was then the abode of a few fishermen and pirates. To-day it is a Colony comprising not only the Island of Hongkong but also part of the mainland called Kowloon and the New Territories, the development of which is expanding rapidly.

The population is over 600,000, and the Colony had a trade of 212 million pounds sterling (exclusive of bullion) for the year 1920. The revenue, which is wholly derived from internal taxation, amounts to about 15 million dollars annually, of which 20 per cent., exclusive of the premia derived from sales of Crown Land, is contributed to the Imperial Government for Military purposes.

Hongkong is a free port and is one of the biggest shipping ports of the world. The total tonnage engaged in Foreign Trade that entered and cleared during 1920 was 24,194,022 tons, as compared with 13,817,000 tons in Liverpool and 13,080,000 tons in London.

It is the centre of enormous British interests, and is an extensive distributing centre of British trade in South China, with regular and frequent steamship connections not only with the port of the East and Far East, but also with the Continents of Europe, America, Australia and Africa.

Furthermore, when the Railroad is completed from Canton to Hankow there will be direct communication by rail from Hongkong with all parts of China and also with all the principal Capitals of Europe, thereby increasing the Colony's commercial importance.

3.—As a result of the recent Great War, in which British subjects throughout the Empire contributed their quota in men and money, His Majesty's Government has decided that the component parts of the Empire should have a greater voice in the conduct of their own local affairs.

We, your petitioners, ask that the same principle may be extended to us in Hongkong, inasmuch as we accepted our due share of the common burden.

It is surely a hardship that a man who would have had both the parliamentary and municipal vote if he had remained in Great Britain should be disfranchised on arrival in Hongkong, although by his presence here he is furthering British interests overseas. What justification can be offered for thus penalizing his enterprise?

4.—Notwithstanding that all your Petitioners have a direct interest in the securing of efficiency in the Administration of local affairs, all but a small minority of your Petitioners have no voice whatever in the selection of the Members who sit in our sole local Legislative body (known as the Legislative Council), which, by its enactments, controls the liberty and property of the inhabitants of the Colony; and which, in the absence of a Municipal Council, discharges nearly all the functions usually performed by such a body.

At present there are four non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council, and two Chinese Unofficial Members of Council. Of the non-Chinese Members of Council two are not elected at all but are nominated by the Governor, whilst the other two non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council are each elected by a very limited constituency, namely, in one case by the Unofficial Justices of the Peace (a body appointed by the Governor) consisting now of some 130 persons, and in the other case by the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting now of about 200 persons or firms or companies.

These constituencies are, in fact, even more limited than they appear to be, as, in many cases, members belong to both bodies and are thereby privileged to have two votes. While it is thus admitted by those who framed the present Constitution that the peculiar conditions obtaining in Hongkong require that the franchise should be restricted, your Petitioners feel that to restrict it to this extent is both unnecessary and unjust.

seeing that it has the effect of depriving the great majority of Britons in this Colony of any vote for the election of a representative on the Legislative Council.

5.—Furthermore, the Unofficial Members of Council are themselves in a hopeless and permanent minority on the Legislative Council, which consists of 14 Members, namely, 8 Official Members (including the Governor) and 6 Unofficial Members.

It is necessary to add that the Official Members are not free to vote according to their convictions, but are liable to be deprived of their seat on the Council for voting contrary to the President's instructions. Accordingly, inasmuch as the Governor or other presiding Official absolutely controls all the Official Votes, the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, though consisting numerically of 14 Members, simply carries into effect the individual will and judgment of the Governor or other presiding Official.

6.—The constitution of such a Council must seem strange indeed to you who have for so long been accustomed to the idea of all Members of your House being directly responsible to their constituents for their conduct and policy in Parliamentary affairs.

Accordingly your Petitioners are seeking your aid in obtaining the Reform of the Legislative Council in Hongkong in the following 3 respects, namely:—

1.—The abolition, so far as the non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council are concerned, of the principle of Government nomination and the substitution of popular election thereof.

Your Petitioners submit that it is clearly contrary to modern principles of representation that the Governor should be allowed to select and nominate, on behalf of the Public, persons who are intended to represent the Public on the Legislative Council, and to criticize, and, if need be, oppose Government measures.

So far as the Chinese Unofficial Members of the Council are concerned, it is not proposed to depart from the present system of nomination by the Governor. The Chinese, however, have expressed the desire (in the event of the total number of Unofficial Members on the Council being increased from 6 to 9) so as to create an Unofficial Majority of one) to have one additional Chinese Member on the Council, so that the same proportion of Chinese to non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council as exists at present may be preserved, i.e., that one-third of the Unofficial Members of Council may be Chinese.

It seems desirable to point out that, in such a reformed Legislative Council as is proposed of 9 Unofficials to 8 Officials, the non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council by themselves would be in a minority on the Council, and that the only possibility of the Government suffering defeat on a division in such a reformed Council would be by the Government's proposals proving so unacceptable to all classes of the community as to weld the Unofficial Members into a solid mass of opposition. This was not the case in the Petition to the House of Commons of 1894, which asked for a British Unofficial Majority on the Legislative Council.

2.—The adoption, so far as the non-Chinese Members of Council are concerned, of a larger electoral body than exists at present, except in the one case of the Member for the Chamber of Commerce, for the reason that that Chamber represents the trading and shipping interests, which require and are entitled to direct representation.

At a Public Meeting, which was held at the City Hall on the 9th January, 1919, it was suggested that a far wider and more representative electorate should be constituted, consisting of British Subjects on the Jurors' List and of those eligible for Jury service but exempted by reason of their occupations.

The electorate now suggested, which is representative of all classes of the community and involves an adequate knowledge of the English language, is as follows:—

1.—British subjects on the Jury List.

2.—Certain classes of British subjects who are exempted from serving on the Jury by reason of their occupation, namely:—

(i.) Government Civil Servants, such as are usually appointed from England.

(ii.) Members of the Naval and Military Services, provided that they possess an adequate household or lodger qualification.

(iii.) Unofficial Members of Council.

(iv.) Barristers and Solicitors.

(v.) Medical practitioners.

(vi.) Dentists in actual practice in the Colony.

(vii.) Persons registered under the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1906.

(viii.) Clergymen of various denominations.

(ix.) Schoolmasters and University professors, lecturers and officers.
(x.) Superintendents, senior officers and supervisors of the Cable and Telephone Companies.
(xi.) Representatives of the Press.
(xii.) Former jurors who are above the age limit for serving on a jury.

3.—The third amendment in the Constitution of the Legislative Council which is being sought for is the establishment of an Unofficial Majority on the Council by increasing the number of Unofficials from 6 to 9 (thus placing the combined British and Chinese Unofficial Members of Council in a majority of one), subject to the introduction of such checks and safeguards as are hereafter referred to.

The arguments in favour of an Unofficial Majority on the Legislative Council are briefly as follows:—

1.—The Public ought to have a controlling voice, by their representatives, in the Legislative Council, which disposes by its legislation of the liberty and property of the inhabitants of this Colony.

2.—Such an Unofficial control over local affairs by means of an Unofficial Majority has been conceded in the case of other Crown Colonies (some of which are of less importance than this commercial and shipping outpost in the Far East), such as Bermuda (which has a Legislative Council of 3 Officials and 6 Unofficials), British Guiana (which has an Unofficial Majority in the Combined Court which deals with taxation and finance), British Honduras (whose former Unofficial minority of 4 to 5 was changed in 1913 to an Unofficial Majority of 7 to 5), Ceylon (which possesses a more heterogeneous population than Hongkong and was granted an Unofficial Majority of 23 to 15 in 1920), Cyprus (whose Legislative Council consists of the High Commissioner and 6 Official Members and 12 elected Members), Jamaica (which from 1866 till 1895 had an equal number of Official and Unofficial Members, but in the latter year received a Constitution under which the Legislative Council consists of 5 ex-officio Members, 10 nominated members and 14 elected members), and Malta (which, under the Constitution of 1920, was granted an elected Legislative Assembly for dealing with purely local affairs); whilst considerable extensions of local self-government have been recently granted to the inhabitants of India and are contemplated in Egypt and Southern Rhodesia.

In contrast with the above it may be pointed out that in Hongkong:—

1.—As early as the year 1845 (see Dr. Eitel's book "Europe in China" at page 221) continuous demands were made by the British Community for adequate representation on the Legislative Council, an equal number of Official and Unofficial Members being then asked for; and

2.—The present excess in numbers of two Official Members over the Unofficial Members on the Legislative Council has existed as far back as the year 1880—Equally remarkable is the fact that the number of non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council remains the same as it then was. In the 40 years which have elapsed since then the greatest progress in democracy and self-government has been made in Great Britain and throughout the Empire generally. It seems, therefore, wholly unreasonable that the inhabitants of the loyal and important Colony of Hongkong should be so conspicuously and repeatedly denied the right to manage their own local affairs. Twice in the past 5 years they have been refused any measure of reform either in the number or mode of selection of the Members of the Legislative Council. No reason was given on either occasion for such refusal beyond the bare statement that the Secretary of State was not convinced that any change was desirable.

7.—With regard to external affairs, your Petitioners fully recognize the Imperial position of the Colony, which is at once a Fortress and a Naval Station, and they are not so unpatriotic as to suggest that unrestricted power should be given to any local Legislature or to should ever give up the paramount Imperial Control over this important Dependency.

All that Your Petitioners claim is the customary right of citizens to manage their purely local affairs, and Your Petitioners will ever

to control the raising of taxes and the outlay of expenditure. At present Your Petitioners are and must continue to be subject to Legislation of the Imperial Parliament, to which all local Legislation is subsidiary. His Majesty the King in Council has full and complete power and authority to make laws for the Colony, and all local Ordinances (corresponding in England to Acts of Parliament) must be approved of and assented to by His Majesty The King, and are subject to disallowance by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Furthermore, in asking for an Unofficial majority on the Legislative Council Your Petitioners are willing that the same should be given subject to safe-guards similar to those in the recently granted Constitution of Ceylon, by which, to put the matter shortly, the Governor possesses a right of veto in certain cases (subject to his reporting forthwith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies).

To sum up, Your Petitioners are asking for:—

1.—The right to elect all the Non-Chinese Members on the Legislative Council.

2.—The constitution of a wider electoral body than exists at present for the purpose of such election.

3.—An Unofficial Majority of one, subject to the above very ample safe-guards, on the Legislative Council.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray for the assistance of the Members of your Honourable House in obtaining for them the above amendments of the Constitution of this Colony, which were again demanded at a Public Meeting held on the 11th May, 1921, for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of this Colony the afore-said rights and privileges of self-government in purely internal and local affairs. And Your Petitioners will ever

THE SWASTIKA.

LIKELY TO CAUSE BLOODSHED?

The Daily Press, usually full of typographical errors, announced that the Swastika had far too many misprints. Challenged on this, it says that if the Swastika's editor will "call at our office to-day we shall be happy to open his eyes."

If the Daily Press man who wrote that footnote will call at our office to-day we shall be happy to close his for him.

VILLAGE LOOTED.

"A VERY NEAT JOB"

Several thousand dollars and nearly 60 head of buffalo were taken by a company of bandits who defeated the volunteers of a certain village near Samahai, and then completely looted the village. The inhabitants of the next village fearing that the bandits would raid their homes in revenge dared not come to the rescue of their neighbors with the result that the bandits made their escape with ease. The raiders were first opposed by the village volunteers but owing to the lack of sufficient firearms and ammunition, the volunteers were finally overcome by weight of numbers and it was not long before the invaders entered the village in a body and did a very neat job of plundering, says the Canton Times.

WHY

IS A DEALER IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS CALLED A "HABERDASHER"?

Though Swinton, the eminent etymologist who can usually be relied upon for the accuracy of his investigations into the antecedents of words, declares that "haberdasher" is derived from the German "Hale br das?" and is based upon the fact that a haberdasher is expected to carry a very wide range of goods, it is practically certain that the term goes back even further—to the days of the berdash or neck-cloth, a combination of the words "berd" and "tache," the latter meaning a covering.

Chambers, in referring to the word, states: Berdash was a name formerly used in England for a certain kind of necktie, and hence a person who made and sold neck-cloths was called a "berdasher." Gradually, however, there grew up berdashers of two kinds—those who sold small wares, such as buttons, tapes and other trifles which might be included in the old Norman term "hapertask," and those who sold hats. The latter being made of a substance known as "habertas," the syllable "hsh," was naturally prefixed to the word "berdasher," and the name "haberdasher" applied to any who handled articles of either class.

and to control the raising of taxes and the outlay of expenditure.

At present Your Petitioners are and must continue to be subject to Legislation of the Imperial Parliament, to which all local Legislation is subsidiary. His Majesty the King in Council has full and complete power and authority to make laws for the Colony, and all local Ordinances (corresponding in England to Acts of Parliament) must be approved of and assented to by His Majesty The King, and are subject to disallowance by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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To sum up, Your Petitioners are asking for:—

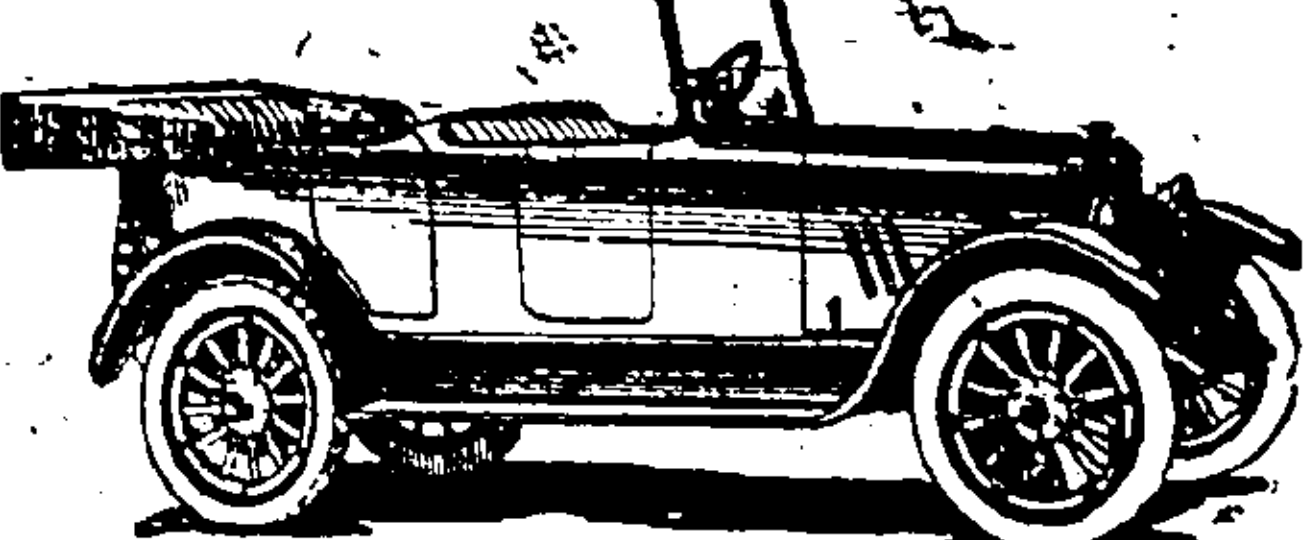
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MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
55-51 Des Voeux Road Central.
HONGKONG.



TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

STATEMENT BY CHINESE LEGATION IN PEKING.

TOTAL INCORPORATION ASSESSMENT.

PARIS, July 4.
With a view to dissipating possible misunderstanding regarding his alleged support or intervention as regards the Banque Industrielle de Chine the Chinese Legation has made a statement asserting total ignorance of what passed between Paris and Peking. It says that it has never hitherto made a statement either officially or semi-officially and the only business of one of its officials who was ordered to interview the Ministry of Finance and the Foreign Office was to obtain information.

BELGIAN KING'S VISIT.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT VICTORIA STATION.

QUEEN MARY'S KISS.

LONDON, July 4.
There was a very brilliant scene at Victoria Station on the arrival of the Belgian King and Queen on their visit to England in official acknowledgment of Britain's help to Belgium during the war. The visitors were met at Dover by the Prince of Wales and received at Victoria by the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Duke of York, Princess Mary, the Premier, Lord Curzon, Admiral Beatty, Field Marshal Wilson, Air Marshal Trenchard the Lord Mayor and other distinguished personages. There were many dazzling uniforms. The station was decorated with pre-war splendour. The Queen kissed King Albert on the cheek. The procession to the Palace was loudly cheered.

A STATE BANQUET.

LONDON, July 5.
A state banquet given at Buckingham Palace yesterday evening in honour of the Belgian King and Queen was attended by Baron Hayashi, the Premier, and other Ministers, also the overseas premiers, the Indian Princes, and distinguished soldiers and sailors. The King paid a glowing tribute to Belgium's steadfastness and the chivalrous conduct of King Albert and his heroic consort during the war. King Albert replied suitably, emphasising Britain's unswerving devotion to maintain the integrity of Belgium.

BELGIAN KING A BRITISH FIELD-MARSHAL.

LONDON, July 4.
The King of the Belgians has been appointed a British field marshal.

AMERICA AND EUROPE.

AMBASSADOR HARVEY'S INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH.

WAY TO BETTER RELATIONS.

LONDON, July 4.
American Independence Day was celebrated in London by the flying of the Stars and Stripes from many buildings and numerous American gatherings. Ambassador Harvey at an Independence Day dinner confessed that he perceived the world situation far more clearly than when he left home. The mutual helpfulness which all desired could not be realised until two grave misapprehensions had been removed—namely the European impression that the United States people were universally prosperous partly owing to the war, and the American idea that European peoples were not doing their utmost for themselves before seeking help. He proceeded to controvert both beliefs by quoting figures and relating the results of European investigations. Referring to better Anglo-American relations he said that there was ground for good hope that apprehensions of perilous possibilities in the Pacific might be dispelled sooner than was commonly anticipated. Disarmament would naturally and inevitably follow if that consummation were attained.

NAVAL DESERTERS.

POLICE COURT CHARGE DISMISSED.

Deserting the ship at Shanghai, James Magge, Robert Rose and John James Turtan, members of the crew of H.M.S. "Carlisle," signed on the "Golden State," which they left at Manila, where they were arrested by the authorities and sent to Hongkong. On arrival here, the men returned to their ship, but the Captain of the "Carlisle" refused to take them back. Wandering about in search of work, they soon came under the notice of the police and were arrested on a charge of vagrancy.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lindell, after hearing evidence, raised the point whether or not the naval authorities could wash their hands of deserters and leave them stranded so far away from home. He was of the opinion that the defendants were still naval men, and as such, the civil authorities had no jurisdiction over them. Consequently he remanded the case until to-day, and directed that in the meantime further enquiries be made with a view to the matter being investigated by the Senior Naval Officer.

The case was mentioned again at 1 p.m. to-day.

Mr. C. G. Perdue, assistant superintendent of police, informed the Magistracy that the Naval Secretary

acknowledged the men as naval ratings; he did not know which boat they were off, but he did not think it was the "Carlisle."

The Magistrate: You still say you came off the "Carlisle?"

The defendants (in unison): Yes, Sir.

Why did you desert?—To better ourselves.

The Magistrate: You seem to have worsened yourselves.

One of the defendants said they thought they would be better off "once they got away from the Navy."

The Magistrate: Surely there is nothing worse than wandering about the Far East with no work and no money? That's not much of a life is it?

Mr. Perdue said the police wished to withdraw the charge and the Magistrate told the men they were free to go.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The report of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd. for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-fifth ordinary annual meeting to be held at the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings, on Monday, July 18, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. is as follows:—

ACCOUNTS.	
The Balance at the Credit of Profit and Loss Account, including \$16,105.61 brought forward from last year, is \$54,258.26 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—	
To place to Reserve for Launch Repairs and Renewals	\$10,000.00
To pay a dividend of 60 cents on Ordinary Shares	5,940.00
To pay a Further dividend of 60 cents on Ordinary Shares	5,940.00
To pay \$59.40 per Share on Founders' Shares	5,940.00
To pay a Bonus of \$120 on Ordinary Shares	11,880.00
To pay a Bonus of \$118.80 per Share on Founders' Shares	11,880.00
To carry forward to new account	2,678.26
	\$54,258.26

AUDITOR.
The Accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., in the absence of Mr. Francis Maitland; the latter being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

PLAGUE AT JAIL.

A PRISONER'S DEATH.

INQUEST YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

A Victoria Jail prisoner whose death sentence in 1912 was commuted to one of life imprisonment succumbed to plague at the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday.

Yesterday afternoon, Magistrate Orme, in his capacity as Coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs J. C. Tam, J. Gardner and C. Shiner, held the inquest.

Dr. William R. A. Moore, medical officer of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that the deceased was brought to the Hospital at 8.20 p.m. on June 2. He was suffering from fever, and was delirious and suffering from swollen glands in the groin were swollen. He died at 5.20 p.m. on July 3. A post mortem examination revealed microbes of plague present in the enlarged glands in the left side. The cause of death was bubonic plague.

Mr. Walter George Passmore, Chief Warder at Victoria Jail stated that the deceased was received at the prison on July 18, 1912. He was sentenced to death for murder but the penalty was later commuted to one of imprisonment for life.

Dr. D. J. Valentine, Medical Officer, Victoria Jail, deposed that on June 30 prisoner 644 (deceased) reported sick, suffering from fever, and was admitted into the jail hospital. He could not make a diagnosis at that time but treated him for fever. On July 2 he again examined him and came to the conclusion that the rupture in the left groin was responsible for the fever. He noticed that the rupture seemed strangulated.

Replying to the Coroner, Dr. Valentine explained that a man might be suffering from an ordinary rupture and go through life without anything happening. On the other hand there was always a danger of a rupture in the groin becoming strangulated, in which case an immediate operation was necessary. He was aware that the deceased had suffered from rupture for some time. It was the only thing that he could find to account for the fever. He decided upon removal to the Government Civil Hospital in case an operation proved to be necessary. The man was taken there the same day at 6.30 p.m.

The Coroner: The doctor at the Government Civil Hospital has given evidence that the cause of death was plague. Can you form any opinion as to how he got it?

Dr. Valentine: He would have contracted it in jail.

The Coroner: Can you say how?

Dr. Valentine: He would catch it in the only way it is caught, by being bitten by a flea that had the germ, a rat flea.

The Coroner: Is this the first case in the jail that you have known?

Dr. Valentine: It is the first case in my time, but I understand it has occurred before.

The jury returned a verdict of death from plague.

MAN HANGS HIMSELF.

REASON FOR SUICIDE NOT KNOWN.

Found hanging by a piece of rope from a beam in the basement of No. 52, Wellington Street, an aged Chinese, was cut down and attempts made to restore life by artificial respiration but without success. The police were summoned and the man was removed to the hospital where he was pronounced "extinct." The remains were removed to the public mortuary where they were identified by the dead man's master, who could give no reason for the suicide.

AT THE THEATRE.

H. B. WARING COMPANY.

"THE CHOICE."

We are still interested enough in the war to be able to appreciate a post-war play. There was abundant evidence of that last night at the Theatre Royal in the deservedly warm reception with which a large audience greeted the H. B. Waring Company's admirable interpretation of Alfred Smit's four-act play "The Choice."

There was not a great deal in the story of the play—it was rather a commentary upon the part played by representative types during the war and after it. There was, for instance, Mr. Charles Quarmaine's splendidly drawn portrait of John Ingleby Cordways, the strong, silent captain of industry who obviously feels, though he modestly disclaims it, the truth of his brother Timothy's fond boast that "John was one of the half dozen men who won the war." Cordways has the conviction too, that he is one of the men who are going to set the world to rights again on a basis of pure justice devoid of sentiment. He cannot be brought to see that a man who trudged through the mud and blood of Flanders, who has been wounded and gassed and nerve-wrecked is entitled to have any allowances made for him. But Kitchener of commerce though he be, Cordways has his amorous moments—when time permits—and it is around his engagement to Lady Clarissa Caerleon that the tensest acting of the piece centres. Miss Jeannette Sherwin's performance revealed Lady Clarissa as of a type that has drawn the satire of more than one war novelist—the type of "war worker" who was much photographed and written about in the Society papers but who found the more menial grades of V.A.D. work far too unromantic to be attractive.

Miss Sherwin's interpretation of the part was excellently done and her work in some of the more emotional scenes was thoroughly convincing. The choice which confronts Cordways lies between his principles, as he has made them, and his passion—and his principles win. His refusal to reinstate an ex-Army officer who has been dismissed for ineptness convinces Lady Clarissa that in breaking off her engagement with him she has escaped from something unbending that would in time have crushed her individuality. So she marries instead the great man's secretary with whom she had flirted during the war. The ending of the play was the more effective because of its unconventionality. No-one wanted to see Cordways give way but most would have liked to have had it end happily for him somehow or other. Mr. Frank Vosper was conspicuously successful in the role of Robert Dalman, Cordways' Secretary, and his work in association with Miss Sherwin was particularly well done. Her appearance as Lady Jeannette Ballardie, rough of tongue and ready of speech, won well-earned applause for Miss Alys Rees and Mr. Woodley Hulse, as Lady Clarissa's father, Lord Sandhills, shared with her the humour of the piece. Mr. Frederick Andriey gave a quietly effective performance as Timothy Cordways and the remainder of the roles were also capably sustained.

TO-NIGHT'S PLAY.

THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.

To-night the Waring Company will give Anthony Hope's delightful comedy of costume, powder, duels and intrigue.

All who have seen the numerous productions by this very clever Company will concede that the articles are at their highest form in costume plays—and the costumes as we have seen are really beautiful. Many will have read Anthony Hope's book and will doubtless want to see the play. Shanghai and other places visited by the Company speak in the highest terms of the excellence of this production.

Miss Sherwin will be seen in the title part, "clothed in the raiment of a man." There is plenty of excitement in the duel scene while the play has a strong vein of comedy throughout.

Plans are at the Hongkong Hotel until 7.30 p.m.



DO YOU READ?

The Swastika Comes Out To-day.
\$1.
Hongkong's First Literary Quarterly.
(Edited by E. W. E.)

At Kelly & Walsh's, Brewers, or the "China Mail" Publishing Dept.

CARELESS CHAUFFEUR.

MAN NEARLY KNOCKED INTO HARBOUR.

Mr. David Davis, sanitary inspector, summoned a garage driver before Magistrate Lindell for "dangerous driving" on June 21. Mr. Davis explained that on the afternoon of June 21 he was approaching the Wanchai Garage, from the west, when the defendant, without sounding any warning, drove a car out of the garage. The car stopped broadside on to the road and witness was about to pass when the driver started it again and he had to alight quickly to avoid being knocked into the harbour.

The defendant said he sounded the horn.

Mr. Davis was sure he did not, and added that the garage manager came out and apologised and commended the driver's action.

The driver accounted for the forward plunge of the car by saying he could not back without moving a little bit forward.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

ABUSIVE COOLIES.

Mr. J. M. da Silva, of 16, Lyndhurst Terrace summoned two chair coolies before Magistrate Lindell, this morning, for using abusive language.

The prosecutor stated that he was in the habit of paying 20 cents for a journey from Central Market to Lyndhurst Terrace. These particular coolies jolted him and abused him in Cantonese. A European police sergeant whom he met advised him to prosecute.

The defendants were fined \$1 each and bound over to be of good behaviour for six months.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

OFFICES:—TO LET, on the second floor of St. George's Building, TWO or FOUR ROOMS. Apply Box No. 1299, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET—GODOWN at Yau-mat. For particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

THURSDAY, July 7, 1921.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at a Godown of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Yau-mat.

290 Bales of Mild Steel Corrugated Structural Grade Bars 40" x 3/8"

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LANMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 5, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring head line to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"ELSIECO"

HAND MADE

LINGERIE

NIGHT DRESSES—

—CAMICOMBS

UNDERSKIRTS

—"TEDDY BEARS"

BRASSIERES

—KNICKERS, Etc.

Made entirely by hand of the finest materials and trimmed hand made laces.

READY TO WEAR OR TO ORDER



AMERICAN SILK HOSIERY

IN RELIABLE QUALITIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

THE SUPREME INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC.

ANDERSON'S

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Gam, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE* is always appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, *LEA & PERRINS'* is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins
The Original & Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE

TRIALS SOLICITED BY JAMES STEER

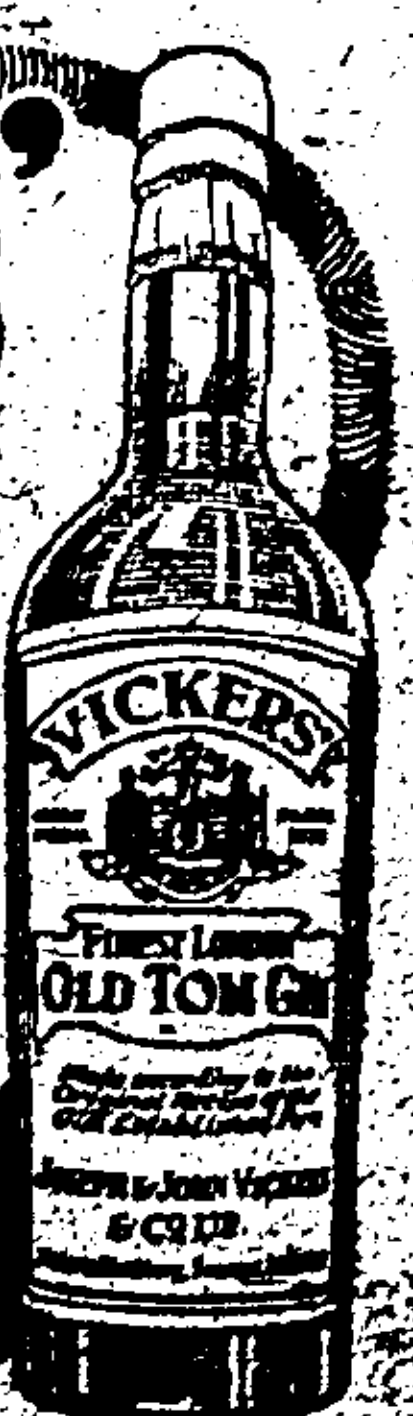
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H.M. Naval Yard.)
9, 10a, HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

Vickers' LONDON Gin

The Perfection of over a Century's Experience in Gin Distilling

"BOTH BRANDS ARE BENEFICIAL"

FINEST LONDON OLD TOM
BOTTLED LONDON UNWEETENED



Price per Case 1 doz. qts. Duty Paid \$21.00

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

2, 2nd FLOOR, CENTRAL HONGKONG

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

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To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m. only).
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, 5th Floor, or from Messrs. Poon, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK AND/OR BOSTON.

(Via Suez Canal.)

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE".....Sailing on or about 2nd August.
Via Suez or Panama Canal at Owner's Option.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

RUMEL having been reopened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port as through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO.S.S. "CILICIA".....Sailing on or about 10th August.
Cargo only.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "CILICIA".....Sailing end of July.
Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
FROM COLOMBOS.S. "UMKULU".....Sailing about July 30th.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ARGENT MARU.....Friday, 16th July.
GUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Managua, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.TACOMA MARU.....Friday, 16th July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.INDOS MARU.....Wednesday, 13th July.
DELI & BANGKOK VIA SINGAPORE & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.KISHU MARU.....Monday, 1st August.
Excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service trading at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

YARU MARU.....Saturday, 9th July.
ARIZONA MARU.....Wednesday, 20th July.NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.....Thursday, 14th July.
HAWAII MARU.....Via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe direct.....Sunday, 10th July.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.E. wharf near the Harbour Office.

KAIYO MARU.....Sunday, 10th July.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.....Thursday, 14th July.

SOSUO MARU.....Thursday, 14th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:-
Y. KASUDA, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(QUEEN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH".....Via Suez Canal.....9th July.
Calls at Boston.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

The freight and Passage apply to:-
THE CHINA-AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.
Agents.
Telephone No. 2477.
111, Cantonment Road, Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI AND NEWCHANG	YUNNAN	Today	at 4 p.m.
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	CHANGCHOW	July 7	at 10 a.m.
AMOI AND SHANGHAI	SOOCHOW	July 7	at Noon
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO	LYNAN	July 7	at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	YINCHOW	July 8	at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHERFOO & TIENTSIN	CHICHOW	July 11	at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHUAN	July 12	at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND PUQOW	SHANTUNG	July 12	at Noon
SHANGHAI	SUYING	July 12	at Noon
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	SUYING	July 12	at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND PUQOW	SUYING	July 12	at Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

HONGKONG LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 24.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

For VICTORIA, B.C. AND SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S.	DATE	ARRIVE SEATTLE
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	July 20th	Sept. 2nd
"SILVER STATE"	Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd
"CROSSEYS"	Aug. 15th	Sept. 2nd
"KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd
"WINATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S.	DATE	ARRIVE SEATTLE
"COAXET"	July 22nd	Sept. 2nd
"MONTAGUE"	Aug. 7th	Sept. 2nd

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common point Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.
Via Panama

"BELLFLOWER".....July 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to:-

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

CADAPETTA.....sailing July 8th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

LAKE ONAWA.....sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES—

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. 8 Queen's Park, 3 Lee Hee Yee St.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "CHELIBON MARU".....Sailing on or about 4th July.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU".....Sailing on or about 28th July.

FOR JAPAN.

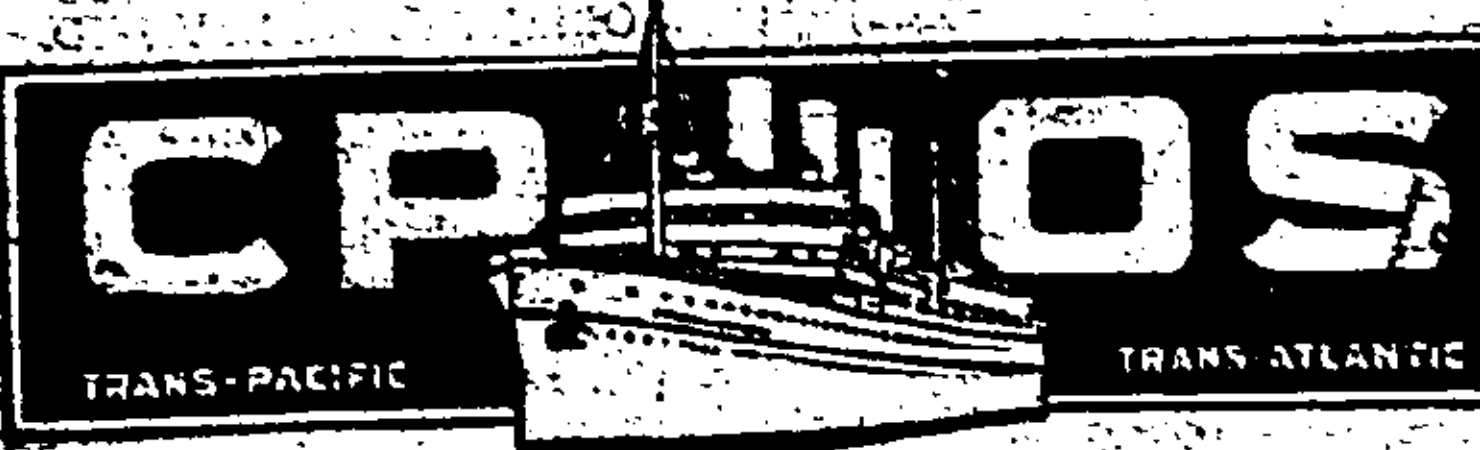
Ports of call—Molli, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU".....Sailing on or about 17th July.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Heat and Wireless Telegraph.

For further information please apply to:-
K. SUZUKI, Manager.
5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, Central.

SHIPPING



HOME VIA CANADA.

Hongkong to England.

Via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (Molli) KO, YOKOHAMA, VANCOUVER & MONTREAL.

PACIFIC STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	DEPART VANCOUVER	ATLANTIC STEAMERS	FROM CANADA	DEPART LIVERPOOL
E. Japan	July 15	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 19	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 19	Sept. 19
Montague	Aug. 22	Sept. 18	Malta	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 23
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 23
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victoria	Nov. 11	Nov. 30
Montague	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Hongkong Office. Telephone 732. Cable Address GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NANKING"

July 16th Aug. 9th Sept. 9th

HONGKONG to MANILA

S.S. "NANKING".....August 30th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NILE"

July 22nd September 16th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,

FANCY'S BUILDING, 100 HAUSSER STREET.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1834. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Moderate Light and Fuel in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DEPART	DATE	AT
HAILONG	Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY	8th July	at Noon
HAILONG	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY	6th July	at 1 p.m.
HAILONG	Capt. A. E. Stewart	WEDNESDAY	12th July	at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near State Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (NATAL), EAST LONDON, PORT ROBERT, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to:-

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGERS AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS STEAMERS AND

RESERVATIONS TO APPROACH THE UNDERMARRIED

FROM	DATE
LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM, CITY OF BRISTOL	10th July
TEDEAM & HAMBURG	

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE

FROM SHANGHAI.

DATE	STEAMER	FROM
July 6	R. F.	Tokyo.
7	R. F.	City of Norwich.
8	P. & O.	Dilwara.
8	R. F.	Eurydamus.
8	R. F.	Holm.
8	R. F.	Keokong.
8	R. F.	Kaigai Temple.
8	R. F.	Alceas.
8	R. F.	Alceas.
8	R. F.	City of Canton.

FROM JAPAN.

DATE	STEAMER	FROM
July 6	N. Y. K.	Tokoyo Maru.
6	N. Y. K.	Kashima Maru.
6	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru.
6	N. Y. K.	Totomaru.
11	R. I.	Toei.
15	J. G. I.	Tsushima.
15	R. F.	Yamato.
15	R. F.	Yamato.
15	R. F.	Kanoya.
15	R. F.	Syria.
15	R. F.	Gregory Apoc.
15	R. F.	Tokyo.
15	R. F.	Manila.
15	R. F.	Cyclops.
15	R. F.	Kashmir.
15	R. F.	Keokong.
15	R. F.	Calcutta.
15	R. F.	Kyber.
15	R. F.	Somali.
15	R. F.	Pyrrhus.
15	R. F.	Sardinia.
15	R. F.	Nora.
15	R. F.	Karnala.

FROM MANILA.

DATE	STEAMER	FROM
July 22	R. F.	Procellus.
Aug. 19	R. F.	Lion.
Sept. 5	R. F.	Talhybina.
Sept. 19	R. F.	Tydenus.
Oct. 3	R. F.	Procellus.

FROM JAVA.

DATE	STEAMER	FROM
July 12	J. G. I.	Tithyong.
15	J. G. I.	Tithyong.

FROM CALCUTTA.

DATE	STEAMER	FROM
July 6	R. I.	Gregory Apoc.

FROM SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

DATE	STEAMER	FROM
July 11	A. O.	Chingha.

FROM VANCOUVER.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. HONGKONG.

Have Just Received a New Shipment of

PYREX

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

TRANSPARENT OVEN WARE

Saves Fuel, Food and Labor

PYREX saves about one-half the fuel usually required, because it absorbs nearly all the oven heat and bakes food quickly.

PYREX saves food in many ways. Meats, vegetables, etc., when cooked in PYREX, retain their natural color and flavor to such a degree that economy may be practiced in buying the less expensive kinds and yet have delicious food. Most foods usually cooked on top of the stove can be better prepared in the oven.

PYREX saves labor—it is always free from grease and odor, for nothing can penetrate the hard smooth surface. You can wash it as easily as your china and silver.

Every practical shape and size for baking is made in PYREX. It is ready for immediate use and never discolors, rusts, crazes, dents or chips.

BAKING DISHES OVAL	BAKING DISHES STANDARD
No. 400 Oval Shallow 8 1/2 qt. \$1.50	No. 464 Round 1 qt. \$2.75
No. 401 " " 10 " 1.75	No. 465 " " 1 1/2 " 3.25
No. 402 " " 12 1/2 " 1.95	No. 466 " " 2 " 4.50
No. 403 " " 15 " 2.25	
BAKING DISHES ROUND	GENERAL UTILITY DISHES
No. 120 Round Deep 8 1/2 qt. \$5.00	No. 321 OBLONG \$3.25 Each
No. 121 " " 10 " 4.50	CUSTARD CUPS 90 cts.
No. 122 " " 12 1/2 " 3.25	No. 422 Round 6 oz. 90 cts.
No. 123 " " 15 " 2.75	No. 423 Oval 4 " 90 cts.
No. 124 " " 18 " 2.00	No. 427 " 5 " \$1.25
ROUND EGG POACHERS	
No. 482 6 oz. 90 cts. 432 " 60 cts.	
No. 483 8 " 1.00 442 " 90 cts.	
No. 485 12 " 1.50	

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD

CORRESPONDENCE

THE RENT ORDINANCE.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Sir—My case is similar to that of the Broadwood Road houses, and is another glaring instance of the shortage of housing accommodation being most unreasonably exploited by avaricious landlords.

The house I have resided in for some eleven years was owned by a European Company until recently when the premises were purchased by a Chinese speculator and I (along with my neighbours) was given notice to quit but told if I wished to stay in the premises I must apply to the new owner.

Since coming into the house my monthly rent rose from \$45 to \$67.80 on the 31st December 1920. Seeing little likelihood of getting other suitable premises, I was forced to approach the Chinese landlord who (in the attitude of take it or leave it) insisted, notwithstanding all remonstrance, upon my at once paying \$85 monthly, and not satisfied with that extortion, practically forced me to sign a lease for a year giving him the right to kick me out at any time he found a purchaser of the premises on 3 months' notice. It may be remarked that houses similar in size, design and accommodation and practically in the same street are at this moment being rented at \$60 per month only.

At the time he most unreasonably fixed this rent of \$85 (which is quite out of all proportion to the real value of the premises and their accommodation) the suggested increase of rates was in the air, but it will be seen that though the proposed increase in rates was only 7 per cent, the increase of rent demanded from me represents 25 per cent. It is clear the landlord provided for the proposed increase in rates in fixing my rent as he undertook to pay all rates. The increase in rates has been abolished, but it is still 25 per cent for me while grasping landlords exist. My rent, like that of many others, to which an increase far greater than the proposed actual increase in rates was added has not in any way been reduced and there is no likelihood of a reduction being

granted—it is too much to expect that the landlord will forego his squeeze. The Ordinance now put forward by the Governor is my only hope.

I have heard of a number of similar cases to mine.

The scandalous treatment I received at the hands of the new landlord is further emphasized by the fact that, though one of the terms on which I signed the lease was that he should execute various repairs which the premises urgently required, after signing the lease he refused to do all these—in fact would do almost nothing until certain portions of the premises actually fell down, and even then I had, for my own safety, to incur some expense myself in order to ensure the repairs were suitably and properly effected or to carry out repairs he defaulted in effecting.

I am assured by a tenant who is unfortunate enough to live in a flat farmed out by the Land Investment Co., that he has information that the old farmer of his premises paid the Land Investment Co. a mere \$10 monthly for his flat and this farmer started off in 1914 by charging him \$14 per Chinese month (gaining a month a year), and from time to time increased the rent thereof until it was, at the expiration of his lease, \$18, the old farmer making \$8 on this one flat per month. Two years ago a farmer leased the premises. It is not known what he paid the Land Investment Co. (probably not more than \$18 for the flat) but my friend's rent was at once put to \$20 and from time to time this has been increased unwarrantably until a couple of months ago he was stuck for \$4 more, bringing his rent to \$24. It will be seen this farmer makes about \$11 on each flat, i.e. \$11 on about \$18 per month, and as he has farmed out whole blocks of buildings it is well known his profits are enormous.

Does not the extortion in my own and my friend's cases convince one of the extreme urgency and necessity for the Government's new Ordinance and upset completely the hastily constructed contentions contained in the Land Investment Company's letter regarding the system of farming? Farming may be alright for the Land Investment Company and others, but how about the poor tenants? Does it not account for six or a dozen families huddling together on one flat, and indirectly to all the diseases which the Government is called upon

to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars each year in endeavouring to combat?

You have dealt forcibly with the weaknesses and inconclusiveness of the Land Investment Co.'s letter, but why have they taken property in the poorer district of Wanchai by way of illustration of farming? Also if the old farmer was satisfied with \$27 for 2 floors of the Bowring Road corner house, surely that rent or something less was the true value of the adjoining houses, unless it can be proved the old farmer had ulterior motives in charging \$27 only. If he had not, he has been profiteering in renting \$48 and \$49 for 2 floors in each of the adjoining houses instead of \$27 which would be the proper rent for 2 floors. That's how it strikes me.

The Company say "there is a constant loss owing to absconding tenants. Short of distraining for rent each month, it has been found most difficult and in many cases impossible to collect the rents." As during practically the last 10 years there has scarcely been an empty house or flat in Hongkong and rent is collected invariably in advance from Chinese, I absolutely fail to see that the Company is justified in libelling the Chinese as it has done to bolster up its case. The letter, instead of justifying the Company's actions or position, does nothing to wash away the taint of scandal it has become associated with.

The Daily Press on Saturday said that where leases expired on December 31, 1920 it would be unfair to landlords if they could only charge the same rent payable on that date and not be entitled to increased rent. In reply I would say, (1). 95% of the houses may be said to be occupied by Chinese and there are practically no leases of houses occupied by Chinese except the "farming" leases. If a farming lease expired on the 31st December 1920, the landlord would be entitled to collect the rent paid by the tenant to the farmer on that date, which rent, as is well known, would be at least 50% and in some cases 75 per cent higher than the amount of rent the farmer had been paying the landlord under his lease. The landlord would consequently receive a considerably increased rent and be in a most favourable position financially and otherwise.

(2) Regarding the remaining 5 per cent of houses, these are European and the only ones likely to have leases not being farming leases, so in cases where there were leases expiring on December 31, 1920, if the rent under them was fixed 2, 5 or 10 years ago, could not the standard rent in such cases be fixed by adding to the old rent, say, (for illustration only, as the Government Assessor will be better able to fix the percentage of increase) 10, 15, and 30 per cent respectively. I am sure there will be very few cases requiring the fixing of standard rent like this. There will certainly be no unfairness to landlords.

Let us all insist that this very fair and admirably drawn ordinance, which meets the requirements, be passed despite the unjustifiable wails of the vested interests and bloated landlords, who have for so long taken every possible advantage to crush unfortunate tenants most unmercifully. Who can honestly say there is no necessity for the Ordinance?

In conclusion I would suggest that the Attorney General insert a clause in the ordinance making a landlord liable to a severe penalty in cases where he demands a rent higher than the standard rent. Many Chinese are aware or unaware of the law will, I fear, be unduly coerced into paying exorbitant rents in excess of the standard rent unless there is a penalty attached.

I enclose, for your information, rent receipts showing the 25% increase in my rent, as above outlined, also my lease which please return after perusal.

Yours, etc.,
"A FATHER OF SIX."
Hongkong, July 4, 1921.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SUPERSTITIONS

YOUR FUTURE HUSBAND.

In New England they say that if a young woman looks into an unused well on the first of May she will see in the water below the face of her future husband. Down in Georgia any well will do; but the girl must look into it, at exactly high noon of May 1 through a piece of smoked glass. In other sections it is recommended to hold a looking-glass over the mouth of the well and seek for the reflection of a face in the mirror. These are unimportant variations of the same superstition, which superstition dates back to the worship of Tammmis on the Babylonian plain and to the rites of those who "Mourning Omsis" dead by the waters of the Nile; cults which, spreading over Europe, became mingled with and modified by indigenous mythologies of kindred significance. It was the dedication of the principles of nature—a symbolizing of the yearly death and resurrection of vegetation as the death and resurrection of a god, Nature worship.

In England, whence we inherit our May Day observances, the festival of the revival of the god was fixed for May 1, the state of vegetation at that date making it an appropriate one. The resurrection of the god in his life-giving power made his festival a fitting time for "projects" concerning marriage. And as Isis saw again—her husband, Osiris, on the festival of his return to life, as Ashtoreth looked again upon Tammuz, her husband, at the festival of his resurrection, so the marriageable woman of to-day sees her husband (that is to be) on May Day in the waters of a well. In water because in the cult of Tammmis and Osiris water was the visible sign of the fecundating god, and in a well because in the Egypt of Osiris and in those parts of Asia Minor where the cult of Tammmis originated the vivifying waters were seen sparsely or not at all in the form of rain, but swelling streams and filling wells.

Hope for the bald is held out by a machine invented by Dr. James Thompson, a New York physician, which it is claimed, can grow hair on human heads. A very fine needle worked by electricity can "affix" 100 hairs an hour. The machine is to be exhibited at the annual dinner of the New York Bald Head Club, and after dinner the inventor will sew one hair each to the heads of 5 members. Prizes will be awarded for the best head.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BUTTER.

"Daisy" - - -	\$1.45 per lb.
"Dairymaid" - - -	1.35 " "
"Pastry" - - -	1.15 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

C. P. Goers' Cameras, Lenses, Binoculars, Fox Typewriters and 7 lbs. Portables.
Inspection at A. TACK & CO.

HALL, LAW & CO., Sole Agents,
4, Lee Yuen Street East. Phone 5217.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

SHIPMENT OF "STUDEBAKER" CARS EX S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR"

LATEST MODELS

TAKE A DEMONSTRATION RUN TO-DAY. YOUR CALL FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

ENTAILS NO OBLIGATION.

WE LEAVE THE REST TO YOUR JUDGMENT.

"Studebaker"

Special Six

Five-Seater

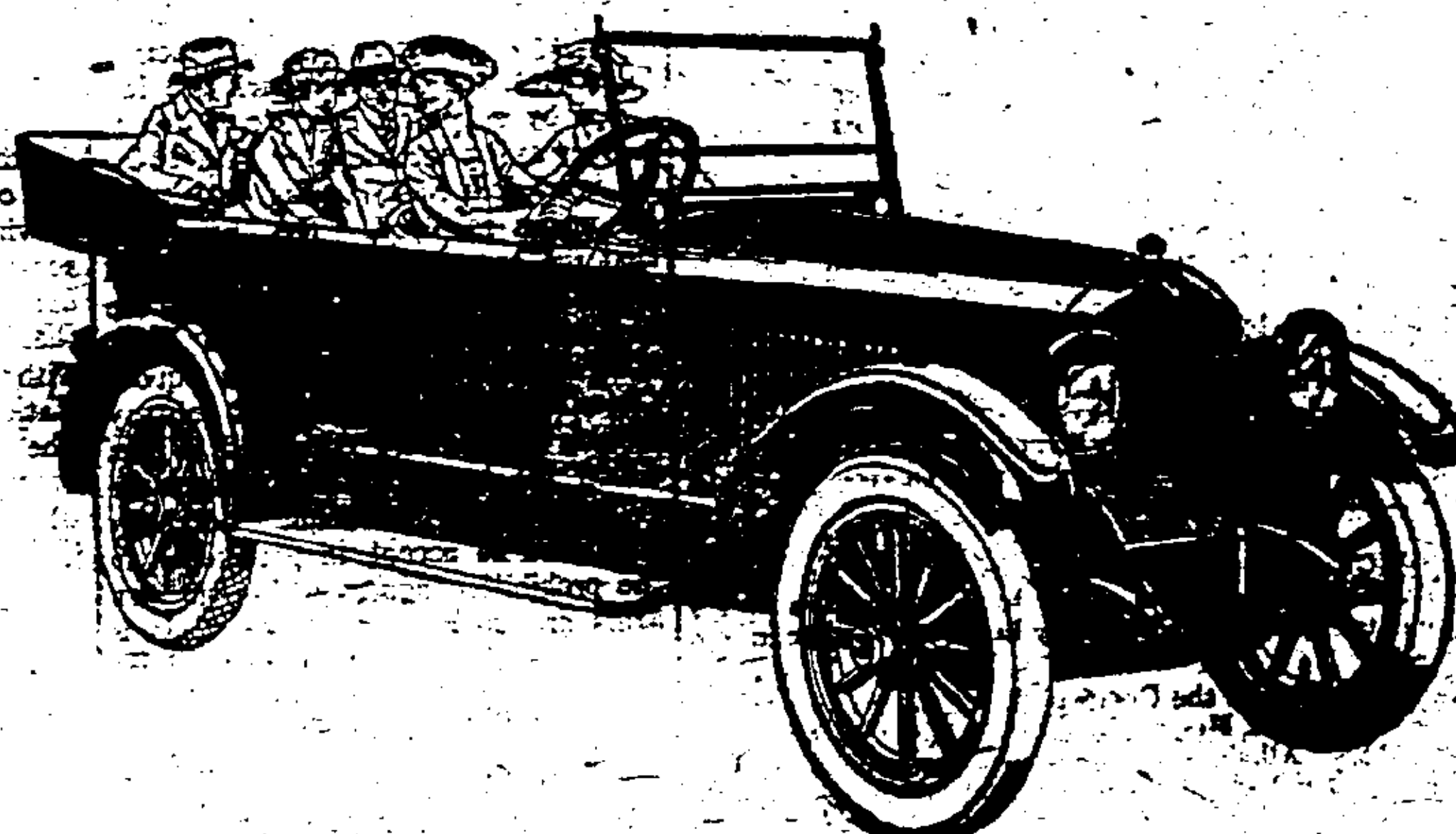
Touring Car

H.P. 294

Cord Tyres

Wire Wheels

\$4,350.



"Studebaker"

Big Six

Seven-Seater

Touring Car

H.P. 3604

Cord Tyres

Disc Wheels

\$5,200.

SPECIALLY GEARED TO SUIT THIS DISTRICT

Telephone No. 32

HONGKONG HOTEL
GARAGE

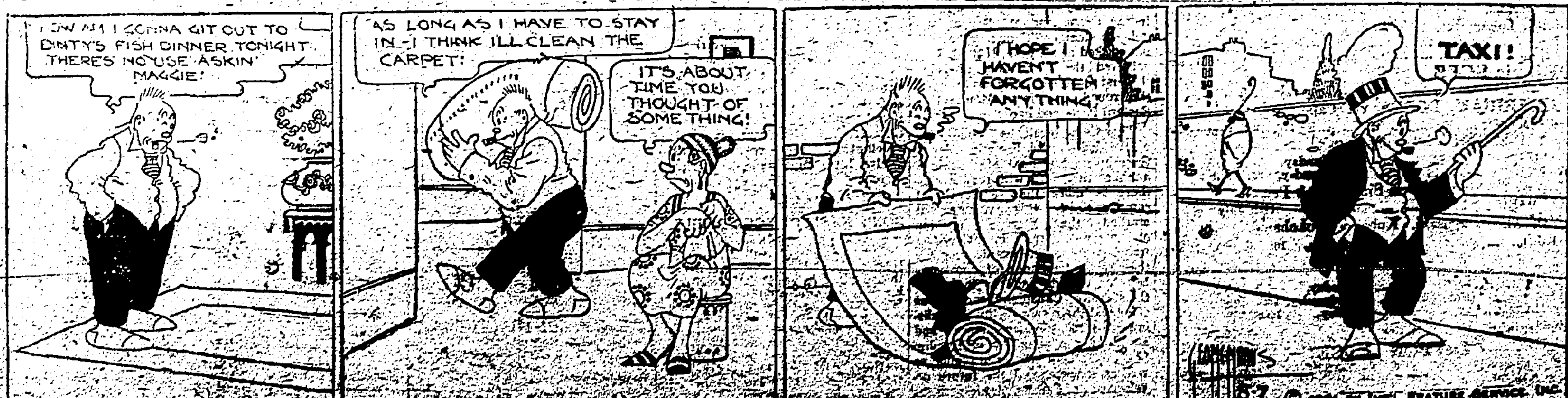


Telephone No. 659

RUSSELL STREET
GARAGE

THESE ARE THE TWO FAMOUS SIXES WHICH AWAIT YOUR INSPECTION AND APPROVAL. THEY DIFFER ONLY IN SIZE AND POWER, THE QUALITY IS THE SAME "STUDEBAKER"

BRINGING UP FATHER.



NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.
July 6.-C.N. Changchow.
7.-C.O. Hainan.
8.-D.L. Hainan.
9.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
10.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
11.-D.L. Hainan.
12.-O.S.K. Hainan.

AMOI.
July 7.-O.N. Lianan.
8.-C.N. Hainan.
9.-D.L. Hainan.
10.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
11.-O.S.K. Hainan.

FOOCHOW.
July 8.-D.L. Hainan.
9.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.

SHANGHAI.
July 6.-M.M. Cap Arcona.
7.-C.N. Hainan.
8.-D.L. Hainan.
9.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
10.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
11.-C.N. Hainan.
12.-C.N. Hainan.
13.-C.N. Hainan.
14.-C.N. Hainan.
15.-C.N. Hainan.
16.-C.N. Hainan.
17.-C.N. Hainan.
18.-C.N. Hainan.
19.-C.N. Hainan.
20.-C.N. Hainan.

TSINGTAO.
July 9.-C.N. Hainan.
10.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
11.-C.N. Hainan.

PUKOW.
July 12.-C.N. Hainan.
13.-C.N. Hainan.

TAKAO.
July 14.-O.S.K. Hainan.

KEELUNG.
July 10.-O.S.K. Hainan.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.
July 12.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.

SAIGON.
Aug. 1.-A.L. Lake Onawa.

SINGAPORE.
July 6.-C.N. Hainan.
7.-C.N. Hainan.
8.-C.N. Hainan.
9.-C.N. Hainan.
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17.-C.N. Hainan.
18.-C.N. Hainan.
19.-C.N. Hainan.
20.-C.N. Hainan.

BANGKOK.
July 10.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
Aug. 1.-O.S.K. Hainan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.
July 7.-C.N. Hainan.
8.-C.N. Hainan.
9.-C.N. Hainan.
10.-C.N. Hainan.
11.-C.N. Hainan.
12.-C.N. Hainan.
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18.-C.N. Hainan.
19.-C.N. Hainan.
20.-C.N. Hainan.

MANILA.
July 7.-C.N. Hainan.
8.-C.N. Hainan.
9.-C.N. Hainan.
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16.-C.N. Hainan.
17.-C.N. Hainan.
18.-C.N. Hainan.
19.-C.N. Hainan.
20.-C.N. Hainan.

CEBU AND ILOILO.
July 7.-C.N. Hainan.

SANDAKAN.
July 12.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.

JAVA PORTS, ETC.
July 4.-J.O.L. Hainan.
5.-J.O.L. Hainan.
6.-J.O.L. Hainan.
7.-J.O.L. Hainan.
8.-J.O.L. Hainan.
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17.-J.O.L. Hainan.
18.-J.O.L. Hainan.
19.-J.O.L. Hainan.
20.-J.O.L. Hainan.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.
July 12.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.

CALCUTTA.
(Via Rangoon).
July 12.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
13.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
14.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
15.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
16.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
17.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
18.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
19.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.
20.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
July 7.-N.Y.K. Hainan.
8.-N.Y.K. Hainan.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
July 12.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
July 12.-L.C.S.N. Hainan.

JAPAN PORTS.
July 6.-B.P. Hainan.
7.-B.P. Hainan.
8.-B.P. Hainan.
9.-B.P. Hainan.
10.-B.P. Hainan.
11.-B.P. Hainan.
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17.-B.P. Hainan.
18.-B.P. Hainan.
19.-B.P. Hainan.
20.-B.P. Hainan.

AMERICAN PORTS.
July 6.-B.P. Hainan.
7.-B.P. Hainan.
8.-B.P. Hainan.
9.-B.P. Hainan.
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11.-B.P. Hainan.
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18.-B.P. Hainan.
19.-B.P. Hainan.
20.-B.P. Hainan.

VANCOUVER.
July 6.-B.P. Hainan.
7.-B.P. Hainan.
8.-B.P. Hainan.
9.-B.P. Hainan.
10.-B.P. Hainan.
11.-B.P. Hainan.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
July 6.-B.P. Hainan.
7.-B.P. Hainan.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
July 6.-B.P. Hainan.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
July 6.-B.P. Hainan.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
July 6.-B.P. Hainan.
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20.-B.P. Hainan.

8,000-YEARS-OLD.

AN EGYPTIAN BELLE.

BLACK HAIR AND COMELY STILL.

In a dusty deal packing case in the Egyptology section of University College, London, reposes the mummy of an Egyptian belle 8,000 years old. She has been brought to this country from Egypt by Dr. W. M. Flinders Petrie. Dr. Petrie lifted the lid of the packing case for the inspection of a reporter. "There, a very nice mummy," he said. "We have not had time to clean her up yet, but you can see that the skin of the face is wonderfully preserved, and so is her hair, which is black." So fine and regular were her features in life that even after 8,000 years of the tomb her countenance is not displeasing. One thin, delicate, shapely hand is resting under her chin.

"The Egyptians have left definite accounts of their history back to 5500 B.C.," said Dr. Petrie, "and there were two whole civilisations before that, adding another 3,000 years. I have found remains very much older than this mummy, but they have been skeletons." She belonged, he said, to the later period or prehistoric age.

The pyramids—thousands of years before. The dates in her history book must have been astonishingly few.

Sept. 14.—B. F. Talbythius.
15.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
16.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
17.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.
18.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Persia.
19.—C.P.O.S. Empress of India.
20.—C.P.O.S. Empress of China.

SEATTLE.
July 9.-O.S.K. Arabia Maru.
10.-S. & D. West Canon.
11.-S. & D. West Canon.
12.-S. & D. West Canon.
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19.-S. & D. West Canon.
20.-S. & D. West Canon.

SAN FRANCISCO.
July 10.-S. & D. West Canon.
11.-S. & D. West Canon.
12.-S. & D. West Canon.
13.-S. & D. West Canon.
14.-S. & D. West Canon.
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18.-S. & D. West Canon.
19.-S. & D. West Canon.
20.-S. & D. West Canon.

PORTLAND.
July 22.-A. L. Coast.
23.-A. L. Coast.
24.-A. L. Coast.
25.-A. L. Coast.
26.-A. L. Coast.
27.-A. L. Coast.
28.-A. L. Coast.
29.-A. L. Coast.
30.-A. L. Coast.

VALPARAISO.
(Via the Chile).
Sept. 16.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
17.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
18.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
19.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
20.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.

NEW YORK.
July 14.-O.S.K. Hainan Maru.
15.-O.S.K. Hainan Maru.
16.-O.S.K. Hainan Maru.
17.-O.S.K. Hainan Maru.
18.-O.S.K. Hainan Maru.
19.-O.S.K. Hainan Maru.
20.-O.S.K. Hainan Maru.

DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.
(Via Singapore, Batavia, and Mauritius).
July 14.-O.S.K. Hainan Maru.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.
Aug. 10.-L. T. Olinda.

EUROPEAN PORTS.
July 6.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
7.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
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LONDON.
July 6.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
7.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
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LIVERPOOL.
July 6.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
7.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
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HAMBURG.
July 6.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
July 6.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
7.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
July 6.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
July 6.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
July 6.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
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AMERICAN PORTS.
July 6.-N. Y. K. Kure Maru.
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BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL..... U.S. \$ 4,000,000
SURPLUS & UNDIVIDED PROFITS..... U.S. \$ 1,439,900

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